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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,873—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th Dec.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4653	F. H. Seymour	26th „
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	16th „
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	13th „
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,109	350	7th Feb.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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S.S. ARCHIMEDE ....7th Jan. 1897

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S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on the 19th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	10th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 19th December, at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 22nd December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th December, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 17th Dec., 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on Friday, the 18th inst.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,234	18th December.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

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CHRISTMAS, 1896.

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TREACHER & Co., LD.,

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There are selected and matured on the spot and shipped through this well-known firm, who have obtained a world-wide reputation for hight character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following selections will be found specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
AMONTLADO.—A Genuine "Natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	47 0	52 8
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity ; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34 0	38 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	35 0	39 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	34 0	38 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	30 0	33 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean-drinking Sherry	24 0	26 12
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	21 0	23 4
FEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERE	27 0	30 0

PORTS.

SANDEMAN & CO.'S

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these wines, which are shipped direc by the above celebrated firm, a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character ......per dozen	42 0	22 0	47 0	24 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of gold body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, throughly matured previous to being bottled	30 0	16 8	33 8	18 8
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ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

GIESLER'S "FOR INDIA" BRAND	per doz.	76 0	40 0	87 0	47 8
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PERRIER JOYET'S "FINEST DRY"	„	70 0	40 0	78 0	45 0
Do. "RESERVE COVEE"	„	80 0	42 8	90 8	47 0
POMMERY and GRENO'S EXTRA SEC	„	92 0	48 8	102 0	53 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	„	41 0	23 0	45 8	26 0

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ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body in great demand"	per doz.	11 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
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PETIT MEDOC, "posseses body, with pleasing flavour"	„	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

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SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
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GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	„	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

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CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
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WHITE KID GLOVES		2 0
WHITE FRENCH „	BEST	3 0
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NOTICE.

AMMUNITION FOR XMAS HOLIDAY.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., would remind their customers of the difficulty which exists on account of the Police Regulations, and, to ensure delivery in time, intending purchasers are asked to send their orders for these goods as early as possible.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MORTADELLA SAUSAGES	0 12	0 14
TYSSONEAU'S ANCHOVIES IN OIL	1 6	1 9
MUSHROOMS IN VINEGAR	1 2	1 4
MAYFAIR OX TONGUES	3 12	4 4
Ditto LARGER	4 8	5 0
TOMATO CATSUP ...... Pts.	1 0	1 2
Ditto ...... ½ pts.	0 8	0 9
NAPIER LUNCH PATES	0 8	0 9
CALVES' TONGUES	1 8	1 11
Ditto LARGER	3 0	3 6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CONCENTRATED

CHLORINE SOLUTION,

A Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

PREPARED BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEASON 1896-97.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No extra charge for Schultze Powder or Field Loading.

Eley's Wads and cases, Curtis and Harvey's or Pigon Wilks and Laurence's powder and best chilled shot only used. Cartridges will be loaded with black powder unless specially ordered otherwise.

ELEY'S BROWN—		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Loaded. Credit. Rs. a.	Empty. Cash. Rs. a.	Empty. Credit. Rs. a.
No. 10	per 100	12 0	13 8	4 0	4 8
	„ 500	57 8	64 0	19 0	21 4
	„ 1,000	110 0	123 0	36 0	40 0
Nos. 12,12	„ 100	10 6	11 4	3 0	3 6
„ 16,20	„ 500	47 8	53 8	14 4	16 0
	„ 1,000	90 0	100 0	27 0	30 0

Full Ammunition lists free on application.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GUNPOWDER—		
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Prize Powder, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 grain, per lb. tin	3 0	3 6
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance, per Original case of 25lbs.	72 8	81 0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per tin	3 0	3 6
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per original case of 25lbs.	72 8	81 0
Schultze's Waterproof Gunpowder, per ½lb. tin	2 12	3 2
Smokeless (S.S.) Powder, per 1lb. tin	6 0	6 12
CHILLED SHOT—		
Best Quality, Nos. 1 to 10, per bag of 14lbs	3 10	4 2
„ S. S. G. and S. G. „	4 1	4 9

N.B.—Ammunition cannot be sent by Post.

Treacher and Co., Ld., respectfully draw attention to the fact that transport Licenses for Arms and Ammunition have to be procured from the Commissioner of Police which entails a delay of some days.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

BROWN HAIR,
BLACK HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
RED HAIR,
AUBURN HAIR,
GOLDEN HAIR,

OR HAIR OF ANY OTHER COLOUR,

Will be vastly improved in appearance, growth, strength and texture if dressed day by day with

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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TOYS ! !

CHILDREN'S TOYS ! ! !

NOW ON VIEW ! !

TREACHER & Co., LD., beg to call attention to their splendid selection of toys of all descriptions now being exhibited at their Fort Establishment.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

COAL TAR SOAP IS WELL KNOWN
COAL TAR SOAP AS A RELIABLE
COAL TAR SOAP PREVENTIVE
COAL TAR SOAP OF INFECTIOUS
COAL TAR SOAP AND OTHER
COAL TAR SOAP DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP IS A CHEAP
COAL TAR SOAP DISINFECTANT FOR
COAL TAR SOAP THE PERSON, CLOTHES & DWELLINGS.

PACKET OF 3 TABLETS......Rs. 0 12
„ 12 „ 2 4

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LATENT ENERGY.

IT is so difficult in India to preserve the energy necessary to enable you to fulfil the daily duty that many are compelled to use either a tonic or a "peg" as a stimulant.

WE RECOMMEND THE FORMER, AND

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

is THE TONIC best suited to the requirements of Indian Life. It will be found invaluable by the overtaxed business man, the harassed wife, and by all who feel run down and poorly. It is really

ENERGY BOTTLED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

MANY

"BLOOD MIXTURES." "PURIFIERS

ETC., are really dangerous

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS quite UNFIT FOR ordinary use,

BUT

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS

ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE,

and may be used continuously for any length of time without fear.

Made from specially selected high GRADE RED JAMAICA ROOT.

Always SWEET, FLUID, FRESH and superior to anything imported.

Invaluable in all Skin Eruptions, Rheumatic Cases, Sore Throats, Syphilitic Complaints ; and also in diseases having their origin in the administration of Mercury.

Kemp's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-0, 8-8 and 6-8 per Bottle.

Kemp's Iodised Compound Fluid Extract o Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER...MR. H. P. LYONS.

XMAS SEASON.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,

The strongest organization that has ever toured India.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

First appearance in Bombay of the Celebrated Australian Dialect Actor, Comedian and Vocalist
CHARLIE TAYLOR
And the talented Emotional Actress, Comedienne and Vocalist
ELLA CARRINGTON
Supported by their specially selected
DRAMATIC COMPANY
Who will have the honour of appearing
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,
In the first production in Bombay of a Dramatisation of the World Famous Novel.

TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY **TRILBY** TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Reserved Seats, Balcony Stalls, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the Stall and Pit only.

Overture at 8-45. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

N.B.—Box Office for Reserved Seats now open at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 17th December, 1896. Agents.

WANTED, TWO GRADUATES, one Persian knowing and the other Sanskrit knowing, competent to teach High School Classes and a Third Grade Drawing TEACHER for employment in the English School at Murud, Janjira. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the Undersigned.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.
Murud, Janjira, 16th December, 1896.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

IN GREAT VARIETIES.
ARTISTIC AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
FROM As. 2 TO Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT, MEDICINES,

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is solicited.

Up-country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD. BOMBAY

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20, and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better classes of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case..........	Rs. 55
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	,,
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case........	,, 625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case..................	,, 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	,, 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,, 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes:—					Cash. Rs.	as
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST
IN
GENTS' HATS
EXTRA QUALITY.

HARD FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 8-10

SOFT FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 6-12

NOW BEING SHOWN.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.......................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
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RANGOON.
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SANFRANCISCO
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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretary.

FOR SALE.

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,

GENERAL, COMMISSION AND HOUSE AGENT,
GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE.
PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!!!
ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH DECEMBER, 1896.
AT BUNGALOW No 152, VALENTINE LODGE, SANGAM ROAD, POONA.
Commencing from 8-30 to 11 A.M. each day

An excellent opportunity for the purchase of rare and choice Plants:—The well-known Garden belonging to MR. THOMAS BROMLEY

ALSO
BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE,
ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1896.
At Bungalow No. 152, Valentine Lodge, Sangam Road.
(Commencing at 11-30 a. m.

MR. HAJEE KASSIM LUDHA, Government and Public Auctioneer, Poona, having been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, has the pleasure to announce that he will submit to public auction on the above date, time and place mentioned, the handsome elegant valuable and select property belonging to MR. THOMAS BROMLEY.

Also a grand Concert Piano, (by John Broadwood and Sons), London.

Poultry, Pigeons, Fowl Houses, etc., etc.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY,
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label).........	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY...	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................... ,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. em.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling by the Companys Steamers between 15th December and 15th January, will be GRANTED RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES.

MACKINNON MAKENZIE, CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th December, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1897.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOMB,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Yoosuf Buildings, (third floor), Carnac Road, opposite Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood, cottage pianoforte, Bamboo furniture, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, a brand new solid cushion tyre safety bicycle, 1897 pattern with call bell, etc., one new national foot sewing machine etc., the property of L. CAMPOS, Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte, lamps, pictures, table ornament, carpets, etc., the property of Mr. R. WARMSLEY, proceeding to Quetta.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 7 FULL-PRESSED BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

7 full-pressed bales cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BROWN LEATHER HARNESS AND SADDLES.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close consignments—

4 sets superior brown leather brass mounted single harness,
7 semi-military saddles,
1 hunting saddle.
2 small pony saddles.
1 military saddle.

The above will be sold singly to suit buyers and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following;—

1 D. B. B. L. gun by Nixon and Smith.
1 walnut wood cottage piano, by Rose and Co.
ebonized cottage Piano by Soundy and Co.
1A few sets of English made traveling trunks of good make
Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sofas chairs, marble table and teapoys, meatsafe upboard, book and hatstand, clothes press, almiras, chest of drawers, dresting and wash-hand tables, glass and crockery ware.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham with a fast bay horse and harness
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 dog-cart.
1 black studbred mare 15·2 excellent hack and good traper.
1 handsome iron grey Hungarian mare 16·1 Sound and broken in saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kushroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, opposite the St. Mary's School, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, mahogany chest of plated spoons and forks, a firstrate grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., harmonium by Rose and Co., brass bedstead picture, Hink's table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, garden benches, garden pump, hand and foot sewing machine, photographic camera with lense, etc., the property of J. REED, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Palta Road, near the Crawford Market, and next to the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonised cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's lamps, flower pots, poultry, etc., the property of Mr. H. D. KETTLE.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th December, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THISDAY FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of dining and drawing room cabinets single and double door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, corner whatnots, dumb waiters, etc., the property of C. STEUART, Esq., and others.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co.'s STABLES, COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old cans, and drums, farriers' rasps and files, horse shoes, old rails, pieces of leather gunny bags, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 powerful bay Arab horse. 14-2, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 G. W. gelding 15 hands broken to single and double harness, very fast, believed sound.
1 strong office brougham with a chesnut Arab horse and a set of harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 643 of 1896 Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will To Morrow SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Fort opposite to Messrs. Phillips and Co., the furniture of the Central Hotel, consisting of glass and crockeryware, dining tables, iron single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers. marble top table, looking glasses, glass door cupboards, bent- wood and teakwood chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, table and wall lamps, bath tubs, counter, coir and china matting, &c,

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr Ali bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla,

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

8 horses and ponies on account of the estate of the late Tucaram bin Hannab; amongst the lot there are hacks, hunters, chargers, polo ponies,

1 bay Arab horse, 15-2 back.
1 ,, ,, ,, 14-1½ ,,
1 brown Arab pony, 13-3 first class polo pony.
1 black ,, 13-8 ,, ,,
1 grey ,, horse, 15 first class carriage horse.
1 Fleece bitten grey Arab horse, 14-1 first class carriage horse
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2 first class carriage horse.
Also 16 horses and ponies belonging to different native dealers proceeding to their native country,
The horses are now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 79, Gamdevi Road, Chowpathy, opposite Victoria Mill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsomo China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, engravings and pictures, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. A. M. LAFOND.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th December, 1896.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sunsets, 5h. 26m. High water, 9-48m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-17m., 3-49a.
H. E. the Governor's Levee at the Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Ballot, Chamber of Commerce, for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a. m., to 6 p.m.
Calico Fancy Dress Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.
Sale of Work, St. George's Hospital, 4-30 to 7 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5.45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, the Rev. T. Currie's Mission to young men, 8-30 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicapraces to-morrow (Saturday) for yachts' and ships' boats,entries for which will close at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday.)

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.—The Hon Mr Justice Jardine, of the Bombay High Court, and Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, who went on leave to Europe, is expected to return by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, to-morrow.

Y. M. C. A. SPECIAL MISSION FOR YOUNG MEN :—Mr. Currie continues to draw young men in goodly numbers to these services, the last of which will be held to-night (Friday), at 8-30 p. m. We understand that all young men are heartily invited to be present.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT AT JUNAGADH :—It is stated that Rao Saheb Morar Rao, who lately retired from the Bombay police force, is to be appointed Superintendent of Police at Junagadh, in place of Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Cowasjee, who is about to vacate the appointment.

AMALGAMATED FIRM OF SOLICITORS.—The firms of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham and Messrs. Bland and Noble have been amalgamated ; and will now be known under the new name of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, having their place of business in Church Gate Street.

FAIRS.—The Mahim fair commences to-morrow, and will continue for ten days.—The annual Shree Bhawani-Shanker fair also begins on the same day, at Tardeo Road, and will last for five days.—The annual fair at Hassanabad, Mount Road,commenced yesterday, and will last for five days.

MR. W. S. CAINE.—Having been the guest of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata for about a fortnight, Mr. W. S. Caine leaves Bombay on the 22nd inst. for Calcutta, where he will be the guest, we hear, of Mr. W. C. Bonnerji. He will attend the sittings of the Indian Congress ; and will in the beginning of the new year proceed on a tour to other parts of India.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dares-Salam, Zanzibar, and all Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, and also for East London, Algoa Bay, Cape Town, and Transvaal, per extra s.s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day (Friday)—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porbandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s.s. Bagdad, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MEHTA.—Shamji Dharsey, a muccadum in the employ of Messrs. Sabusidick and Co., Dongree Street, reported to the police,on Wednesday evening that he sent his mehta, Heerji Shewji, aged twenty-two years, who had been employed for the last twenty-five days only, to one Chotalal Raichund, at Sootar Chawl, to bring to his firm the sum of Rs. 102-14-6, which was due from Chotalal, on the previous day. The mehta, it appears, received the amount, but did not return to make over the amount to complainant.

THE SPECIAL HOSPITAL FOR PARSEES.—The subscriptions to the fund started by the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable funds for a special hospital for Parsees suffering from the bubonic fever, amount to Rs. 3,327. Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash has generously offered to pay the rent for the bungalow, which has been engaged for the hospital along the tram-line on the Parel Road, for a period of six months, at the rate of Rs. 250 per month. The Parsees are indebted for the hospital to the disinterested zeal and energy of Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, who has voluntarily undertaken the duties of chief physician, free of charge.

FROM WORKHOUSE TO JAIL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr Thomas Martin, Chief Warder of the Government Workhouse,prosecuted one Thomas Dee, a European, aged forty-three, on a charge of absenting himself from the workhouse without leave. The accused, who had been an inmate of the workhouse, obtained leave for a day, on Monday last, to seek employment, but failed to return to the workhouse in the evening. On Wednesday evening, Dee was seen lying drunk on the verandah of a liquor shop by Inspector Merchant, who arrested him and sent him to the hospital. The accused an pleading guilty was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE LEVEE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Levee this evening :—

March	The Washington Post	J P Souza
Overture	Magic Flute	Mozart.
Valse	Letoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Introd and Chorus	Carmen	G Bizet.
Mazurka, Japanese	La Mousme	L Ganne.
Valse	Mia Bella	O Roeder.
Galop	Danse de Cosaques	Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Corporal Snook	Rimmer.
Selection	Sonnambula	Bellini.
Fantasia	Auf den Alpen	Herfurth.
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss.
Selection	Gentleman Joe	Slaughter.
Polka	Hannah	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Austria	Nowotny.
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Song	Nazareth	Gounod.
Three Dances from Henry VIII	(a) Morris (b) Shepherds (c) Torch	German.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, police lance naik, No. 1105 C, doing duty at Lahore Street, noticed a Hindu lying apparently asleep on the road, under an otta of an old clothes shop in the street. The sepoy went up to him and tried to awake him, but found the man to be dead and smelling strongly of liquor. The body was dressed in a bundi, dhotur, and skull-cap. The deceased appeared to be a ghattee of the labouring class, of about twenty-four years of age. The policeman informed Inspector Cordeaux, who had a battakee beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, which bore no marks of violence except a slight abrasion on the nose, which might have been caused by falling off the otta. Mr. Allan F Turner held an inquiry yesterday morning, at Lohar Street, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

SALE OF WORK.—A sale of useful and fancy articles was opened, yesterday afternoon, on the western verandah of the St. George's Hospital, in aid of the All Saints' Community of Bombay, and will be closed to-morrow evening. There are altogether seven stalls, including one for refreshments, and they are in charge of Lady Farran, wife of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Dimmeck, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hojel, and the nurses of the Hospital. The goods which have been recently supplied by friends of the Sisters from England, and which consist of useful and fancy articles, articles fit for Christmas presents table cloth, dolls, and fancy frame works, are well arranged in all the stalls, and are shown to their best advantage. Taking into consideration the praiseworthy object of the sale, it is certain that the charitably disposed public would extend their helping hand to it. His Excellency the Governor has extended his patronage to and promised to visit the the sale to-morrow evening.

A CHEQUERED CAREER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Edward Angus, an Englishman, was charged with being drunk and incapable near the Victoria Terminus Railway Station on Wednesday. Accused regretted his plight and hoped to be forgiven by the court. Inspector Gannon, who happened to be in court, informed his Worship that accused was a pest to victoria drivers and Irani shop-keepers, as he never paid them. Angus told his Worship that he had come out from home last October and received remittances from his people in England. He had a chequered career in India, being once a planter and on another occasion an actor on the stage. A gentleman of very high position in Bombay knew his family, and he had made arrangements for the board and lodging of Angus in Frere Road. Inspector Wilkins, who was also in court, told the magistrate that accused had gone to the Victoria Hotel and stood drinks all round. He did not pay for the same, and signed a false name on the slips. Accused was fined Rs. 5. He begged to be allowed to go and see some of his friends who might pay the fine on his behalf. The magistrate refused to do that, but had no objection to accused communicating with some of his friends. In defanet of the payment of fine, he was ordered to be sent to the Governmentworkhouse for fine days.

SUICIDE OF A MOULDER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dockyard Road, touching the death of Lookie Daji, aged about thirty years, a moulder in the service of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, at their Iron Foundry at Byculla. Deceased lived at DockyardRoad and boarded with his brother, who is a caiasee in a jolly boat. About 5 o'clock, on Monday evening last deceased, on return-ing home from his work, complained to his brother that some one informed against him to his foreman, who got angry with him, assalted him and took his ticket away from him. He, further stated that he would not return to work, as he would not be kept on, but that he would ask some one to interfere on his behalf. Lookia then left and was not seen alive again. His brother searched for him, but failed to find him any where, About half-past 7 o'clock,yesterday morning, a police lance naik attached for patrol duty in the Mazagon section, while passing along Gungabavdi Road, looked into a well there and saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water, face downwards. The patrol informed Inspector Merchant who had the body removed, which was much decomposed, There were no external mark of violence visible on the body, which was identified by his brother as that of the deceased, who, the brother stated, had been about twenty years in Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' employ. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A SOLICITOR "MISCONCEIVING HIS DUTIES."

THE HON. Mr. Justice Fulton delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in a suit brought by Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale against Munchershah Bomonjee Chothia to have a conveyance and an indemnity bond, executed by the plaintiff, declared to be void and of no effect. It was alleged for the plaintiff that he got a sum of Rs. 1,485 from the defendant and executed to the latter an indemnity bond for Rs. 25,000. His lordship, in delivering his judgment, went into a history of the case, and remarked that he was bound to say that he thought the plaintiff's story to be the more probable of the two. It was more likely that a weak and dissolute boy, addicted to gambling and under the influence of bad characters, should be induced to sign documents like those produced et han that a money, lender like Muncher shah, who was well versed in the law and had experience as a clerk in a solicitor's office, should advance the large sum of Rs. 25,000, which he himself had to borrow, on a trifling enquiry as to the nature of the property. Muncher-shah, his lordship said, might have been affected by that gambling spirit which sometimes induces a man to risk a great deal on a venture. His business was evidently of a speculative character, and it was possible that he might, in spite of his legal training, occasionally take part in transactions at which men of a sober turn of mind would look aghast. With regard to the evidence, his lordship said it seriously shook the credit of Mr.Chandulal (partner, Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co.) and the other persons who had deposed to the payment of Rs. 25,000. Mr. Chandulal, his lordship said, was a young man ; and, as pointed out by Mr. Carnac, and abundantly proved in evidence, had unfortunately got mixed up in a bad class of business, in which were associated some of the principal actors in his office. He himself appeared to fail entirely to recognise the iniquity of the transaction, in dealing with a boy who had no one to advise him. His lordship was of opinion that Mr. Chandulal had entirely misconceived his duties as a solicitor. His lordship was unable to believe that the money, as alleged, was handed over to the plaintiff in Mr. Chandulal's office. As to the preparation of the plaint in the partition suit, his lordship was struck with the heart lessness of the proceedings. The most cruel charges were entered in the plaint, which was prepared and filed without a word of communication with the father. It seemed to his lordship almost incredible that such action should have been possible in a solicitor's office. Just think, his lordship remarked, what would have happened if a boy of 18, anxious for a partition with his father, had gone to the office of a different solicitor ? The head of the firm would probably have remonstrated with him, and questioned him closely as to his grievances. Then, if those grievances were genuine, he would have communicated with the father so as to permit all legitimate influence being brought to bear upon him, and only, as a last resort, would have sanctioned recourse to law, if he sanctioned it at all. The reverse of the picture was presented in this case where, without preliminary steps, a plaint and affidavit were suddenly filed, and the service of a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver gave to the helpless father the first intimation of what was in store for him. In conclusion, his lordship found all the material issues in favour of the plaintiff. His lordship passed a decree, declaring the conveyance and the indemnity bond to be void and of no effect, and directed that, on payment into court of Rs. 1,485, the conveyance and indemnity bond be given up and cancelled. The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs. The sum of Rs. 1,485 was to be appropriated, in the first instance, to the payment of such costs ; and if there was any balance (which seemed unlikely) it would be handed over to the defendant. His lordship, at the close of his judgment, said : Mr. Sudanand, who admitted that he was paying for this litigation, deserves, I think, the thanks of the community, for the exposure of this fraud. It was said that the characters of almost all the clerks in Mr. Chundulal's office had been attacked. This is a mistake. Mr. Carnac, in his closing speech, pointed out clearly that he only attacked those specially named as implicating the plaintiff. Several, notably the old cashier Harishanker, left the court with credit undiminished.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FROM SUAKIM.

THE hired Transport Virava, Captain F. Harrington, arrived in, harbour on Wednesday night, from Suakim, and directly proceeded to the Prince's Dock, and took up her birth in the Q shed. She left Suakim on the 7th instant, with 4 officers' 7 native officers, 222 non-commissioned officers, and men, 116 public and private followers, 14 officers' horses and ponies, 241 troop horses, and 5 ponies of the 1st Bombay Lancers, 2 men of the General Hospital, 1 Staff Sergeant, 4 hospital assistants, 1 man, and 50 followers, of the 31st Native Field Hospital, 3 men and 2 followers of the Commissariat Department, and one Bandmaster. The troops were immediately landed on arrival of the vessel, and were accommodated in the jetty shed during the day, and the animals were taken to Wari Bunder goods station and were put in the waggons. The troops and animals left in two trains from Wari Bunder for Deolalee en route to Neemuch to the head-quarters of the regiment. The first train left yesterday evening, at 18-30, with 2 officers, 4 native officers 114 men, 60 followers and 130 horses, and 4 ponies. The second train left at 19-30 with 2 officers, 3 native officers, 102 men, 60 followers and 120 horses. The following are the names of the passengers :—Major G. F. N. Tinley, Lieut. L. N. Beatty, Lieut. C. F. Templer Surg-Captain T. Jackson, 1st Bombay Lancers, Bandmaster W. Groombridge, and staff sergent C. Sawyers. During the voyage one native officer died of fever, on the 9th inst. The Virava had a fine passage.

The Hired Transport Pandua, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour, yesterday,at 1 p.m., and anchored opposite the Prince's Dock, entering in the dock during the night. She has brought the General Officer Commanding the Suakin Force, and staff, Madras Sappers Miners,and men of the Native Field Hospital Commissariat Department, Military Accounts Department, and Postal Department, consisting of 14 officers, 22 native officers, hospital assistants, and clerks, 373 troops and followers, 22 horses, 87 mules and 28 sheep. The troops and animals will be landed this morning at 6-30 a. m. and accommodated in the jetty shed for the day ; and the animals will be taken to Wari Bunder to be put in the waggons. The Madras Sappers and Miners will leave this evening from Wari Bunder in one train, for Poona *en route* to Bangalore. The Pandua experienced fine weather during the voyage. The following is the list of officers :—Brig.-Genl. Egerton, General Officer Commanding Suakin Force ; Major Travers, D. A. A. and Qr.-Mr. Genl. ; Captain Grant, Orderly Officer ; Captain Egerton, Brigade-Major ; Brig.-Surgeon Lt.-Col. Calthrop, P. M. O. ; Surg. Major Bull, and ; F. Surg.-Capt. Austin Smith, of I. M. S. ; Captain Marlow, F. Pay Master, Captin Palin, Chief Commissariat Officer ; Major Grant, Lieut. Sanders, Lieut. Bremner, Lieut. Chancellor, Lieut. Gardner, Sergt. Biddel, and Lance Corporal Mathewson, Madras Sappers and Miners.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A MEETING of the members was held at the Society's rooms on Wednesday,the 16th instant, Mr. E. M Slater presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Mr. Narrotum Morarjee (Life Member) (Bombay), Captain Dalme-Radcliffe (Nowgong), Mr. Lencastro Pereira d'Andrade (Marmugoa), Mr. Arthur J. Moon (Belgaum), Captain L. T. Bowles (Agra), Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Hooton (Poona), Mr. B. R. R. Rambant, R. A. (Kurrachee), Captain Malcolm Campbell, R. A. (Rawulpindi), Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, R.E. (Bombay), Brigade-Sugeon Lieutenant-Colonel P. de H. Haig(Bunna), Mr. George F. F. Foulkes (Madanapolli), Mr. S. Cox (Vizagapatam), Miss E. E. Spragge (Poona), Mr. William M. Bell (Bombay), Mr. F. B. Manson (Darjeeling), Mr. F. T. Welsh (Bombay), Mr. A. T. Whitle (Wadhwan). Surgon-Major C. S. Rundle (Thayetmyo), Captain F. E. G. Skey, R. E. (Roorkee), Mr. B. R. Bomonjee (Saharanpore), and Mr. G. A. Hope, R.A. (Ellichpur).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting :—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Scaly Ant-eater (alive)	Manis pentadactyla	Lieut F Prideaux
1 Phoorsa	Echis carinata	Major R Light
A number of Snakes.	Zamenis fasciolatus	Capt E Y Watson
	Bungarbs arcuatus.	Do
	Tropidonotus plumbi-color	Do
	Dipsas trigonta	Do
	Silbura madurensis	Do
	Lycodon jara	Do
	Simotes splendiduf.	Do
	Simoteath obalci	Do
	Tropidonotus stolatus	Do
	Psammophis sp.	Do
2 Pigeons	Carpophagus bicolor	Mr F E Dempster, C I E
3 Ruffs	Philomactrus pugnax	Mr Chas Maries
2 White-tailed Plovers	Chuttsia villotoei	Do
2 Little Stints	Tringa temmincki	Do
2 Black-triled Godwits	Limosa segocephala	Do
2 Sported Sandpiper.	Actitis glarioia	Do
1 Stilt	Himantopus candidus	Do
1 Striolated Bunting.	Emberiza striolatus	Lieut C D Lester
A number of Marine Shells	....	Capt Finny, R I M
2 Chau seleons (alive).	Chamæleon calcaratus	Major R Light
1 Long-Legged Buzzard	Buteu ferox	Capt A Newnnam
1 Florican	Sypheotides aurita.	Mr N C Macleod
Marine Specimens	....	Capt E Shepland
2 Eggs of the Bronze-winged Jacana	Parara Indica	Mr F C Dwane
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis diadema	The Karachi Zoological Garden.
6 Black Cobras (alive)	Naga tripudians	Do
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx jehuil	Do
2 Kraits	Bungarus sindanus.	Mr L Mountford
1 Tree Snake (alive)	Oipsas trigonata	Mr T J Spooner, C E
1 Snake	Trep piscator	Mr J A Betham
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Do
1 Indian Wolf (mounted)	Canis pal ipes	Deposited (belonging to the (late Mr N S Symons)
1 Head of Wild Boar.	Suscristatus	Do
2 Mahseer	Barbus tor	Do
2 Sambur Heads	Cervus unicolor	Do
1 pair Sambur Horns	Do.	Do
5 Bison's Skulls	Bos gaurus	Do
Curiously deformed Tiger's Skull	Felis tigris	Capt R Wapshare
1 Scaly Ant-Eater	Manispentadactyla	Mr C F Harold
Geological Specimen.		Mr J B Goff
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx johuil	The Hon Mr T D Mackenzie, C S
1 Marked Teal	Chaulelasmus angustirostris	Major Oliver, R E
1 Snake	Psammophis leithii	Major R Light
1 Snake	Zamenis ventrimaculatus	Do
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Do
1 Indian Water Rail.	Rallus Indicus	Mr G Duxbury
1 Krait	Bungarus arcuatus.	Mr W Murray
1 Snake (alive)	Tropidonotus stolalus	Mr Faulkner
1 Snake (alive)	Trop piscator	Do
1 large piece of Coral.	....	Capt J H St John
A number of shell from Persian Gulf		Mrs Pearson
1 Gannet	Sula bassana	Mr Wm Murray.
1 Tufted Pochard	Fuligula cristate	Mr J B Adams
1 King Crab	Cemulus sp	Capt Stebbing s s Byculla)
1 Green Tree Snake	Dryophis mycterizans	Mr Collin
1 Malay Tiger Bitten.	Gelaskins melanolophus	Lieut N F Wilson, R I M
1 Zanzibar Monkey	Cercopithecus talapoin	Mr G A Hope, R A
1 Black-capped Blackbird (alive)	Merula nigrepileus.	Mrs Pearson.

Mr. N. C. Macleod recorded having shot a specimen of the Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides aursta*) across the harbour near Pen towards the end of last month.

Mr. W. S. Millard showed a specimen of the Black-capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*) which he obtained at Rewa Danda a fortnight ago. This species, which is a Maley form, has very rarely been recorded as occurring in India.

Mr. E. Comber exhibited a number of most successful photographs of the Great Indian Hornbill (*Dithoceros bicorns*) which he had taken from the live specimens in the Society's rooms.

Lieutenant F. N. Wilson, R. I. M., drew attention to the live specimen of the Malay Tiger Bittern (*Gosakius Melanolophus*), which he had presented to the Society, and stated that this rare bird flew on board the R. I. M. S. Canning when she was near Cochin on the Malabar Coast.

The Honorary Secretary mentioned that the two large kraits, received some time ago from Mr. L Mountford in Sind, had been sent to Mr. G. A. Boulenger at the British Museum, who states that they have enabled him to establish a new species which he proposes to call Bungarus sindanus. An illustration of this new Indian snake will be given in an early number of Society's Journal.

SCORPIONS.

In response to the appeal made by Mr. Robt. C Wroughton specimens of scorpions were received from the following member :—Surg.-Major A. M. Crofts (Gwalior), Mr. E G. Oliver (Dharwar), Mr. Thomson (Deesa), Lieut. H. A. D. Fraser, R. E., Colonel Freeman (Mahableshwur) Surg.-Major Dimmock Bombay), Mr. C. P. George (Secunderabad), Col. Fulton (Dharmsala), Mr. G. M. Ryan (Sind), Mr. R. Roberts (Secunderabad), Major O'Donnell (Kathiawar), Mrs. Pearson (Kharaghora), and Col. A. G. Burn (Madras).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Transactions of the Zoological Society of London Vol. XIX, Part II, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair ; Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1896, Part III, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair ; List of the Animals at the Zoological Gardens, London, from Mr W. F. Sinclair,: Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist. Vol. XVIII, No. 105, purchased ; The Indian Forester,. Vol. XXII, No. VIII, in exchange ; Dictionary of Economic Products of India, from Government ; and North American Fauna, No. 12, in exchange.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Chas. Marier, of Gwalior, for the trouble he had taken in collecting and mounting the group of wading birds now exhibited in the Society's rooms. The exquisite finish of the work was greatly admired, and everyone was glad to hear that Mr. Maries had kindly undertaken to set up a similar case of ducks for the Society's Museum.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read :—

1. Notes on the Indian Sloth Bear, by Resginald Gilbert ; 2. On the poisonous properties of *Plumbago zeylanica*, by Surg-Maj. K. R. Kirtikar ; 3. Food of the Bull-Frog and Musk-rat, by J. A. Betham ; 4. On the Occurrence of Marshall's Iora in Cutch, by Lieut. C. D. Lester ; 5 A curious mal-formed Tiger's Skull, by Capt. R. Wapshare ; 6. Note on the same, by Doctor P. W. Bassett-Smith, R. N. ; 7. Nests taken from March to June at Kohat and Mussoorie, by Capt. R. H. Rattray ; 8. Birds collected during 5 years' residence in the Hylakandi District, Cachar, by C. M. Inglis ; 9. On *Pericrocotus speciosus*, by E. C. Stuart Baker ; and 10. Description of two new species of Butterflies, by L. de Niceville.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—75 bales wool, Silleman Jan Mahomed ; 35 bale wool, Jawarimall Benechand ; 22 bales silk waste, D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales wool, Nassurbhoy Cassambhoy and Co ; 58 cwt coir yarn, V Wassudeo and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames—7¼ cwt ivory, Cassia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—63¾ cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vulcan s—300 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—50 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, M Byramjee ; 30 cwt shark, fins, Rehimtoo a Dhunji and Co ; 13¾ cwt sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 55 bales cotton, S E Sassoon.
Mirzapore s—510 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 121 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 40 bales twist, and 20 cwt gallnut, M M Essabhoy ; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Muke Maru s—200 bales twist, N Valabhdas ; 200 bales twist A C A Tyeb ; 29 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist Tata and Co ; 150 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 75 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Mirzapore s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

MR. WHIFFIN, Manager of the Nagra Timber Company at Jeraikela, has presented the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles with a Maxim gun, which is at present under clearance in the Customs at Calcutta. The Corps, which thoroughly appreciates the gift, is actively preparing to make use of it on its arrival, and has organised a squad to be duly drilled with it.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 17TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly almost all over the reporting area. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Negapatam and Belgum' moderate to fresh at Bombay and Cochin, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay, and 10 at Colombo, Bangalore and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Indore and the minimum in very large defect at the same place. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 38° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and Ceylon. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·55"), Trichinopoly (1·48") and Madras (1·16"), moderate to light showers at Coimbatore and Nagapatam, and a few drops at Bangalore. The disturbance noticed in yesterday's report has moved westwards and now lies somewhere to the westwards of Colombo out at sea where the weather is unsettled, and strong winds with rain are probably blowing. In consequence of the westward movement of the depresssion the barometer on the West Coast has fallen briskly between Cochin and Surat and the weather there is in rather an unsettled condition. Conditions are favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 17.

Thursday : The barometer is falling almost everywhere, and the change over a large part of the country has been brisk to rapid. The cyclnic storm in the extreme south has passed Ceylon, but this is only a change in the general distribution of the pressure. The barometer reads more or less below normal almost everywhere, and is largely below normal in Colombo. Wind has shifted to south-east at Colombo and to east on the Madras Coast, changes due to westerly progress of the depression but elsewhere the winds are little changes. The depression has occasioned rough rainy weather in the extreme south. Cuddalore has received two inches and colombo, madras, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly over one inch of rain while mysore and nearly the whole of the Carnatic has received showers ; in other parts of the Country the weather is fine but generally cooler than usual. A storm very similar to the present disturbance took place on the 28th December last year.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 16th December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·945
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	58·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	69·5
General Directions of wind*	N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	317

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING, 1896.

SATURDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—"The Midget Stakes" Distance—3 furlongs.
1 Mr Artin Essayie's ch a p Creditor
2 Mr S A W ch a p Helel
3 Mr Pallonji Hormasji's ch a p Dover
SECOND RACE—"The Colonials" Distance—5 fourlongs.
1 Capt Young's ch cb m Lolah
2 Aga S Shah's b e f Sampler
3 Mr S A W's b w g Jolly Boat
4 Dinshaw Vakil's ch w m Grace Darling
5 Mr Tulloch's ch w geld Archie by Clan Stuart 5 yrs
6 Mr Tulloch's b w geld La Perous
7 Capt Hon'ble H Heneage's br aus geld Nepolean aged
8 Mr Tulloch's b w m Ethel
9 Mr Tulloch's ch w h Tramp
THIRD RACE—"The Desert Stakes" Distance 1 mile.
1 Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Maurice
2 Mr D D's b a h Almonium
3 Mr Lyndon's b a g Square
4 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Kava Kib
5 Mr Ali bin Amere's ch a g Solicitor
6 Mr Abdul Moshin bin Ahmed's ch a h Kingcraft
7 Mr Mohamed Ali Tharia Topan's b a g Marshall
8 Mr Fahad bin Saife's b ch geld Random
FOURTH RACE—"Galloway Cup." Distance 6 furlongs.
1 Mr Lidbetter's g a p Hornby
2 Mr J B's g a g Souter
3 Capt Levett's ch a g Sprite
4 Mr Mahmed M Bushari's g a p Liverpool
5 Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a g Solicitor
6 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Kava Kib
7 Mr Rushtomji Ardaseer's b a g Nobleman
8 Mr Aloo Hussein's g a g Sachim
9 Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam 13-3
10 Capt Walton's ch a g Old Gold
11 Mr Abdool Azize Bin Saife's g a p Anaiza
FIFTH RACE.—"The Lilliput." Distance—5 furlongs.
1 Mr J B's g a p Hiujas
2 Ahmed M Bushari's g a p Liverpool
3 Messrs Fred Gordon and Nawab Kamalkhan's b w p Tyro (13½)
4 Mr MacGregor's br a p Bantam (13-1½)
5 Mr Fahad bin Feed's b a p Kazalan
6 Mr Abdool Aziz Bin Saife's g a p Anaiza
7 Mr Dinsha Vakil's b or br w m Kate
8 Mr Musjaid Moshen's ch a p Gold Finder

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

TO BE HELD ON

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1896. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st 7 lbs W I. Distance—½ mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Byculla Stakes"—Rs. 199. For Arabs and Galloways of other classes that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Arab horses weight for age raised 21lbs. Galloways 14 hands—English and Colonials 10st 10lb W. I. Arabs 10st W. I. Country breds 9st W. I. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races value Rs. 600, 4lbs. extra for each race. Accumulative. Allowances—Galloways and horses landed since August, 1896, 8lbs ; Maidens 4lbs ; Galloways that have not won Rs. 180 4lbs. Accumulative. Distance—6 furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 199. For all Galloways. Weight—Handicap (Welter). Distantance—7 furlongs. Handicap to be published on the morning of 8th January, 1897.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Budli Stakes." Rs. 199. For all horses that have not won Rs. 1,000. Weight—English and Australian 11st. Country-breds 9st, Arabs 8st. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; thrice or oftener 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 500 or upwards, 4lbs in addition. Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs ; horses that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs ; horses landed after 1st July, 1896, 7lbs ; horses landed after 1st August 1896, 14lbs. Accumulative. Distance —5 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Civilian Stakes"—Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under that have not won a race value Rs. 600. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st 7lbs W I Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; three times, 10lbs ; oftener, 1st. Allowances—Galloways landed after 1st August, 1896 allowed 6lbs ; Maidens, 6lbs ; animals that have not won Rs. 100, 6lbs. Accumulative. Distance—½ mile.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Auction Stakes" Rs. 199. A selling race for all Arab Galloways 13-3 and under Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st ; 4lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Weight for inches. Distance—5 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W I T Rules.
2. All entrance money to go to the Fund.
3. Entrance for all races Rs 10. Animals not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race to pay Rs 10 extra. Entries to close on 5th January, at 6 p m. Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries as well as subscription of Rs 5 in case of non-subscribers ; otherwise they will not be accepted.
4. In all races, where there are 8 starters, Rs 75 will be given to the second horse, and Rs 50 to the third ; with 5 starters, Rs 50 to the second only.
5. Professional riders who have won a race value Rs 1,000, to carry 5lbs, exta in all races. Riders who have not won a race value Rs 180, allowed 3lbs in all races.
6. Owners who have not registered their colours must name them when making ther entries, subject to a fine of Rs 15.
7. Admittance to the stand and Enclosure to other than subscribers will be Rs 5 each per day, to include free admittance for one lady.
8. Starting declarations must be given in not later than half an hour before each race, and must state weight to be carried and name of jockey.
9. Entries and all communications should be addressed to—The Secretary, Bombay, Extra Meeting, 5, Sleater Road Tardeo, Bombay.

TOM. LE MESURIER,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. C.

18th December, 1896.

NEXT YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

UNDER Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1897 :—

New Year, 2nd January, Saturday, 1 day.
Maha Shivaratri, 1st March, Monday, 1 day.
Holi, 19th March, Friday, 1 day.
Jamshedi Navroz, 22nd March, Monday, 1 day.
Easter, 17th and 19th April, Saturday and Monday, 2 days.
Queen's Birthday, such day as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, 1 day.
Whitsuntide, 7th June, Monday, 1 day.
Mohurrum, 12th June, Saturday, 1 day.
Cocoanut Day, 12th August, Thursday, 1 day.
Gokul Ashtami, 21st August, Saturday, 1 day.
Ganesh Chaturthi, 31st August, Tuesday, 1 day.
Parsi New Year, 14th and 15th September, Tuesday and Wednesday, 2 days.
Khurdadsal, 20th September, Monday, 1 day.
Dasara, 5th October, Tuesday, 1 day.
Divali, 25th, 26th and 27th October, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 3 days.
Christmas, 24th and 27th December, Friday and Monday, 2 days.
New Year, 31st December, Friday, 1 day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain A F Manwaring, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta 3,480 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatict S N C's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr G S Steele.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain R J Garrick, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs J H Baird as passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Graham, 1,878 tons, Captain J McPherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (7th November) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2144 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesteday from Port Louis (4th December), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr M A Ghany, Mr J Ally, Mr Mahomed Abdoola, Mr Goolmahomed, Mr Abdul Rahman and 18 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 1993 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Rennick, Capt A D Buckley, Mr R A Maconachie, Capt A Edgell and wife, Mrs Holdway and infant, Mrs O Neile and infant, Mr V Pelley and two daughters, Mr and Mrs Perni, Mr Dawood Essa, Mr B C de Costa, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Graham	1878	Macpherson	N F		F M & Co
B	Muke Maru	2054	Going	Japan	19-12	N Y Kaisha
C	Moshtari	1110	Clark	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Vulcan	2211	Curtis	Dunkirk	28-12	Bombay Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	18-12	F Heyer
K	Drachenfels	1769	Kenneweg	Karachi		Glade & Co
L	Pekin	2134	Shumaker	R S Ports		H C Joosub
M	Indravati	513	Fakeera	Kurachi	19-12	Shepd & Co
N	Cashmere	1695	Garrett	Mauritius	19-12	H C Joosub
O	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal	19-12	H J Cassum
P	Virawa	2158	Herington	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Cutch	17-12	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	19-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2218	Garrick	Liverpool	16-12	W&A G & Co
5	Thames	2321	Nantes	Aden	19-12	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2167	Jephson	China	24-12	P & O
7	Persepolis	949	Etienne	P Gulf	19-12	Rousset
8	Medusa	1692	Wallaseking	China	21-12	A Lloyds
9	Baroda	1926	Schmidt	Calcutta	17-12	J Mackintosh
13	Pachumba	544	Livingstone	N F		M M & Co
15	Kapurthala	672		N F		Do.
16	Kerbella	1458	Phillips	Zanzibar	22-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	760	Tice	N F		M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Transport Victoria	6527	Transport

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Virawa Transport	Harrington	Suakin. Dec 7.
	Clan Graham s	McPherson	Glasgow. Nov 7.
	Booldana s	Hugill	Port Louis, Dec 4,
	Pundua Transport	Nailer	Suakin, Dec 9.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Natal s	Chevalier	China, &c.
	Baroda s	Schmidt	Calcutta, &c.
	Chanda s	Packham	Do.
	Nairung s	Crebbin	Do.
	Onipenta s	Stebbing	Do.
	Kilwa s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Armenia s	Garrick	Marseilles, &c.

The steamer Roma, Captain Manwaring, cleared yesterday for Calcutta.

The steamer Moshtari entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FROM LONDON.

India s—17 cases beer, etc, Croft Mody and Co; 3 cases bicycles W H Thorns and Co ; 4 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co ; 12 cases buscuits, and 86 cases provision, etc, S R Subedar ; 18 cases provision, 2 cases cheese, and 1 case ham, D R Parukh and Co.
Peninsular s—26 cases confectionary, G Husen Esmailjee.
Thames s—3 cases confect onery, 7 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, and 3 cases cheese, Bull and Co ; 3 bales packing paper, Badham Pile and Co ; 8 cases cheese, Phillip and Co ; 13 cases ham, 11 cases cheese, and 9 cases provision, etc, W B Green and Co ; 7 packages glassware, 6 cases provision, 1 case confectionery, 1 case earthenware, and 4 cases paper, Phillip and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Edinburg s—6 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormusji Aderji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Australia s—10 cases cigarettes manufactured, Damoder Ruttonsey.

FROM HAMBURG.

India s—2 cases cutlery, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Abboo ; 1 case cutlery, Esmall Dada.
Bhopal s—2 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co.
Hochheimer s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabji Cowasji.
Drachenfels s—15 cases glass beads, D Mody and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

India s—15 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Backhouse, Surg-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on furlough, from Belgaum.
Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fus, from leave, from England.
Moore, Surg-Lt, Ms, I M S on leave, from Belgaum.

DECEMBER 17.

Taylor, Vety, Capt, Bo, A V D, on leave, from Poona.
Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo, District Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Thring, Capt, Ms, D A A G, off leave, to Secunderabad.
Ellis, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Belgaum.
Lines, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, from leave, to Madras.
Brown, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col, A M S, from leave, to Wellington.
Moore, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Kamptee.
Thacker, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, to rejoin, to Poona.
Edwards, Capt, 2nd Bo, Grenadier, from leave, to Poona.
O'Donnell, Capt, Bengal, 39th G Rifles, to join, to Lansdowne.

DECEMBER 17.

Edgell, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Karachi.
Brackenbury, Lt-Col, Punjab, R A, on duty, to Campbellpore'
Barter, Major, Bo, 2nd K O Yorks, L I, to join, to Nusserabad.
Macnaghten, Lt, Bo, 13th B I, to join, to Deesa.
Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fus, off leave, to Mhow.
Moore, Lt, Bengal, 4th B C, to join, to Cownpore.
Watson, Surg-Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Calcutta.
Robertson, Surg-Lt, Bengal, I M S, off M C, to Benares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th December, 1896.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 18th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R. G. Snell will command the Guard.

Dress :—Review order, khaki.

2. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant.

3. The Range will be reserved for "D" Company on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., (Bombay time,) and Byculla 12 minutes later. Refreshments will be provided on the range.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th December, 1896.

1. The Range Finding class will meet at the Arsenal Gates this morning at 7 a.m. sharp.

2. There will be gun drill at both Head-quarters to-night at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla this morning. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 as possible.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress :—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 2 Company :—No. 523 Gr. J. F. Saunders.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 17.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice E Hosking, I C S, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S, respectively delivered over and recieved charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th Dec 1896, in the afternoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col H L Nutt, Political Supt, Savantvadi, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 11th Dec 1896 instead of the 22nd idem.

Rao Bahadur Varajlal Purshotamrai, fourth grade Depy Asst Polical Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been allowed a further extension for two months of the extraordinary leave without allowances granted to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, in supersession of so much of Govt Notification No 6761, dated the 3rd Oct 1896, as relates to Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, Subordinate Judge of Athni, to be Subordinate Judge of Karjat; and Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar, Subordinate Judge of Karjat, to be Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Kumta, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

In modification of paragraph 2 of Govt Notification No. 6898, dated the 8th Oct 1896, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr E C Cox to be Dist Supt of Police in the Thar and Parkar Dist for a period of six months, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the appointment, or pending further orders.

Mr H J H Henderson, Supt of Police, G I P Railway, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—Mr G Jacob, I C S, on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur ; Mr E M Pratt, I C S, on relief by Mr Jacob, to be Asst Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District ; Mr H L Hervey, I C S, on relief by Mr Pratt, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara ; Mr A Shewan, I C S, on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh ; and Mr R S Tipnis, B A, LL B, on relief by Mr Shewan, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

Under Sec 19 of Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr E M Pratt, I C S, with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Sholapur-Bijapur District in the executive charge of the Collector of Bijapur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his court at Bijapur. H E in Council is also pleased, under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr Pratt to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division, and further to direct, under Sec 193 of the Code, that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Bijapur Collectorate.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimpalgaon in the Nasik Dist on the 18th Nov 1896, in the afternoon, and Mr E F Rego received charge of the same Court on the 21st idem, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatrai and Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Amalner in the Khandesh District on the 23rd Nov 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar and Rao Saheb Mohonlal Dalpatrai respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat in the Surat District on the 27th Nov 1896, in the forenoon.

Mr J W A Weir, I C S, and Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S, respectively deliverd over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, on the 25th Nov 1896, in the afternoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr J P Orr, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Poona, with additional powers, specified.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges in the district of Nasik are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class in that district :—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, Subordinate Judge of Yeola. Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, Subordinate Judge of Sinnar ; and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimback Kirtane, Subordinate Judge of Malegaon.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the first class in the districts specified against their names :—

Ahmednagar—Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile, Subordinate Judge of Parner ; Khan Saheb Ezra Reuben, Subordinate Judge of Rahuri and Kopargaon ; and Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Satnaye, Subordinate Judge of Karjat.

Sholapur—Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni, acting first class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur ; Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bramhe, Subordinate Judge of Barsi ; Rao Saheb Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar Subordinate Judge of Karmala and Madah ; Rao Saheb Govind Balvantrao Lagbate, Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras ; and Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik, Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur.

Bijapur—Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot ; Rao Saheb Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis, Subordinate Judge of Bijapur ; and Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund, Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned first class Magistrates in the district of Ahmednagar with power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code :—Mr R C Brown, I C S, Asst Collr ; and Rao Saheb Sitaram Genesh Patankar, Mamlatdar, taluka Shevgaon.

Rao Saheb Isardas Manghanmal, acting Mukhtyarkar, taluka Kotri in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Gover or in Council is pleased to place Mr F X D'Souza, I C S, Asst Col and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Mehmadabad, Nadiad, Thasra and Kapadvanj.

Under Sec 27 of the Code H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr F X D'Souza with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260.

Under Se 435 of the Code H E in Council is also pleased to empower Mr. D'Soaza to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

A zam Sadashiv Appaji Vaidya, sub pro-tem Head Karkun, taluka Tasgaon in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Precedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Krishnajee Shankar Kashikar, sub pro tem. Head Karkun, taluka Knatav in the dist of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional power specified.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr E Clements, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Satara, with additional powers specified.

Mr J Ghosal, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadekar, Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ranganath Sadashiv Jayakar, Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Dharwar in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Dharwar Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 4 of Act V of 1871 (The Prisoners Act, 1871) to appoint Mr A G Mackenzie, Supt of the Common Prison of Bombay for the Criminal side, to be also Supt of the Prison for the Civil Side with effect from the 20th Dec 1896.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr T R D Bell to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara ; Mr G K Betham to be Divisional Forest Officer, Sind ; Mr G M Ryan to be Divisional Forest Officer, Thana ; and Mr W R Woodrow to be Divisional Forest Officer Dharwar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Hormusji Kharshedji Kurlavala, Asst to the Collr of Income Tax for the Town and Island of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 4th January 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Macdonald to act as Asst to the Collr of Income Tax for the Town and Ireland of Bombay during the absence of Mr H K Kurlavala on leave or pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following acting promotions are ordered during the deputation of Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, Chief Engineer, Class II, on special duty or until further orders :—Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engineer, class III ; Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, to be Supt Engr, class I ; Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, to be Supdg Engr, class II ; Mr S B Doig, M Inst C B, to be Chief Engr, class III ; Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, class I ; P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C.E, to be Suptdg. Engineer, class II. and Capt W V Scudamore, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.,
BY H. M'S. HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
Appellate Side.

Messrs. K F Modi and J L Britto respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press on the 28th ultimo, after office hours.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Manekji Sorabji Captain, B A, LLB, as a Vakil of the High Court.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bulchand Partabrai has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Rohri in the Shikarpur District vice Mr Thakurdas Utimchand.

Mr Shripat Sakharam was appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon in the Khanesh District during the absence of Mr Vaman Govind on leave from the 2nd to the 30th Nov 1896, both days inclusive.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.
Northern Division.

Mr L Robertson, I C S, delivered over and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam received charge of the office of Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, on the 5th inst, in the forenoon.

Central Division.

Khan Saheb Hafizudin Zulficarali, Mamlatdar of taluka Javli in the Satara District, has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate, and Mr Sakharam Hari Tagare, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Satara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during Khan Saheb Hafizudin Zulficarali's absence or until further orders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s, 1½d. per bottle.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

OUT of the 20 lakhs of Bills offered by the Indian Council yesterday, only Rs. 5,10,000 was alloted to Calcutta, and Rs. 10,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 3 5-16d., tenders at this rate having been accepted in full. This rate is the same as was obtained for the previous Wednesday's regular and extra allotments; but is 5-32d. below the higher price of the extra Bills on Bombay placed last Friday. A quarter of a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta was sold yesterday at 1s 3 5-16. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 3 1-16d per rupee.

Consols in London further declined 3-8ths. per cent. yesterday, to 111; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 118¾. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8th per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 3¼ and 3 1-8 per cent respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., to £62⅝. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 30d., per oz; and in New York also the metal was still worth 65 3-8 cents per oz; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·87½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were quoted yesterday at 102½ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·25.

A further decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent; while East Indian Cotton and Egyptians were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The Market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; but March Futures were 11 points lower, at 6·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales; and the figures for this season to date compare as follows with those of the two preceding years for the same period:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	46,000	29,000	48,000
Four days' do.	241,000	147,000	239,000
Since 1st September	4,300,000	3,033,000	4,607,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been small to-day in both directions, the market, however, having been steady in tone, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought more freely to-day, their purchases summing up 1,000 bales, made up of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 155¼-156¼; 200 each Dhulia, at Rs. 157; and Cawnpore Ginned, at Rs. 162; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 170; and Berampore, at Rs. 169; while the Mills have taken 480 bales, say, 300 Berampore, at Rs. 170¼; 100 Akola, at Rs. 166, and 50 old Bhownuggur, at Rs. 159¼ per candy.

To-day's weather and crop reports convey no information to speak of beyond that furnished at the beginning of the week, the position of the Cotton Crop being unchanged in all the circles; though advices from Bellary state that later sowings in that district had somewhat improved.

WHEAT AND SEEDS scarcely call for comment, both markets remaining steady in tone, at previous rates, and with a moderate export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,397 bales.
Wheat	544 cwts.
Linseed	2,320 ,,
Gingelly	1,075 ,,
Castorseed	1,982 ,,
Rice	4,688 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, no fresh business having been reported to-day to speak of; and quotations remain at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-8 for three months' sight Credits, rates having been almost nominal. The Bazaar was early in the market as buyers, both ready and forward, and rates rapidly receded to 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank remittance and Credits, respectively, at which quotations business was reported, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 1-8d.	do.
Credits do.	...1s. 3¼d.	do.
Francs do.	...1·61	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the enhanced rates of 100¼ for 3½ per Cents for money and 100 7-16 for Account, and these rates were maintained in a strong market until near the close, when a further advance of 1-16d. per cwt., at which prices left off. 98½ has been the quotations for Threes.

SHARES.—This market still remains quiet in tone but there has been a little movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day generally favouring sellers, on other lines a decline of Rs. 50, in Bombay Flour Mill shares; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111
3 per cent. Rentes	102½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	30

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Bombay or Karachi via Marseilles, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ. DEC. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 17.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Australia arrived.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

924—517-95—Khunderao and S—Luxumon Nana Patel vs Moroba Ramcristna and another—Little and Co.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

25937-95—Fatmabai and another vs Pirbhai Virji—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—Mirza H and K—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamji and others—M N Sucklatwalla and James Peace.

50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

Testamentary Suits.

8-96—Nanu and H—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and others vs Pirozbai widow—Bicknell M and M.

5-96—Balkrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchand vs Hansaraj Tarachand—Mulla and Mulla.

20-95—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Mehomed and others vs Oomer Rehimtoola—B and Motilall.

15-96—Payne G and S—Ganabhai vs Gopal Raghowji—Parker B and Kanga.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Order.

626-95—F M Mehta—Ardeshir Nowroji Karani vs Kaikhushroo Nowroji Karani and others—Bhaishunker and K—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

96-96—Payne G and S—L A Blascheck and others vs Furdoonjee Framjee Khambatta—Wadia and G—Part heard.

594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace and In person.

548-94—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.

360-96—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.

157-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dickshit and D, and Daphtary and F.

477-95—K D Shroff—Ramji Bhula vs Gopal Kimji and others.

479-95—Payne G and S—Mahomedally Hyderally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kadur and others—Pestonjee R and K, and Edgelow and G.

264-96—Bland and N—Gokibai vs Nanibai—Brown and M.

627-92—Framjee M and M—ShaikEssa bin Khuliffa vs Waljee Shamjee—Crawford B and Co.

549-95—Payne G and S—Fazalbhoy Meherate Chinoy and another vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

860-861-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JASAVALA—December 17, at his residence, Grant Road, Bombay, Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji Jasavala, of Messrs. Jamsetji Cooverji's Sons, of Bombay and Punjab, father of Edulji and Bezonji Cooverji Jasavala. Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. (Punjab and Calcutta papers please copy.)

JALNA.

BIRTH.

MOWAT—December 14, at the Mission House, Jalna, the wife of Dr. A. G. Mowat, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—December 10, at 9, Middleton Street, the wife of A. E. Bailey, of a daughter.

DENEHY—December 9, at Narora, the wife of Mr. P. Denehy N.-W. P. Irrigation, of a daughter.

LEVERETT—December 11, at Masulipatam, the wife of G. Leverett, Port Officer and Collector of Customs, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.

THE public meeting yesterday evening in the Town Hall to raise funds to supplement the Government measures for the relief of the sufferers from the impending famine, was large, influential, and most successful. Lord Sandhurst, who for the first time presided over an assembly of the citizens of Bombay, was able to announce at the close of the proceedings that nearly half-a-lakh of rupees had been subscribed, an earnest that the strong Committee appointed to raise funds will find abundant resources in the unfailing liberality of the wealthy and the well-to-do in the capital of the Presidency. His Excellency expressed great satisfaction at the cordial recognition by those present of the zeal and sympathy with which the District Officers are performing their anxious and arduous duties in bringing relief to the people in the large area affected by the failure of the rains. The knowledge that their efforts are generously appreciated by the public at large will, as his Excellency truely said, strengthen and encourage them in the future which lies before them. Lord Sandhurst pointed out that while the Government endeavour to meet as far as may be the exigencies of the situation, they have necessarily to do so subject to certain necessary limitations. They must see that those who are able-bodied do work for the stipends they receive; that the work done shall as far as possible be of permanent value to the country; and that the relief given shall not he as little unprofitable as possible. These limitations leave an opening for the public to supplement the relief given by Government, by making special provision for women who are not able to seek relief on the works, for children, and for the aged and infirm. In this connection his Excellency mentioned with deserved eulogium the thoughtful charity of Mr. Zakeria, who has endowed a Mahommedan Orphanage at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, and of Mr. Chubildas Lalubhai, who has benevolently undertaken to provide food and protection for one hundred destitute children from the distressed districts for a year. Amongst the liberal donors who started the subscription are many whose names are familiar in connection with movements for the alleviation of suffering. The Bank of Bombay was well in front with a donation of five thousand rupees. The Bombay public and Bombay institutions are never wanting on occasions like that which has now arisen calling for united effort and wise liberality.

THE people of the Jade Mines district on the further side of the Patkoi Hills are remarkably ignorant, and though it is true they know the value of the minerals of their locality they work them in their own primitive way and in their own dilatory manner. Even the Kansi Sawbwa, the principal chieftain there, is wholly uneducated, so much so that he does not know how rich he is, certainly not how rich he might be, and is unable to recognise his own dignity and importance. The Kansi Sawbwa was invested with his dignity by the Political Officer, who first went up in those parts. He was asked by the other Sawbwas to join in repelling the advance of the British, but declined to do so and offered his submission. Since then it seems his position has been rather unsatisfactory, and Mr. Rae, the Political Officer of the recent column, went up with a view of defining it more clearly. It has been a long standing custom that every Sawbwa is head of his own village, but now the other Sawbwas of smaller villages are not recognised in Government transactions, and the Kansi-la, as he is called, is held responsible for the whole tract. Unfortunately he seems afraid of asserting himself, and says that though Government may recognize him, other people do not, and if he interferes, as he must do if held responsible, he will start a blood-feud. The column which recently visited the Jade Mines went to show him that "Government wish to back him up." But we are told it is a large tract for a man who is entirely uneducated, and the Kansi-la is likely to find that he has as much he can do to keep things straight. Second Lieutenant Carey, of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, has written a diary of his recent visit there with the Jade Mines Escort, as Intelligence officer. In this report he gives us some instructive reading as to the large tract of country known as the Jade Mines over which the administration of Burma exercises jurisdiction. Mr. Carey's "Diary" is a remarkably straight-forward document. He makes use of many expressions and pleasing colloquialisms which are rarely found in official publications. But these make the report all the more pleasant reading. Looked at from without the report looks dull and uninviting, perused it will be found to be most interesting and readable.

The Kachins are described by Lieutenant Carey as a most easy-going and indolent people, without the least ambition. They say they have been going on in the same way for years, and have done very well; besides, if they try and effect any change, the nats might get angry. To Mr. Carey they seem to have no interest in life beyond talking about disputes and smoking opium. All their work is done by slaves, whom they kidnap from other tribes. The keeping of slaves is now under the consideration of the Government. They have been allowed up to now to retain those already in possession when the British went there, but not go to on increasing the establishment. The Sawbwa of Sankha was sufficiently candid to tell Mr. Rae, who was in charge of the mission, that he did not like the escort stopping near him, as he was afraid his slaves would run away and claim British protection. Mr. Carey remarks on the astonishing amount of endurance the carriers have, though unfortunately mostly women. Women are preferred to men, as they are more tractable and less likely to run away. A number of slaves is, it seems, always an item included in the marriage portion. The Sawbwa at Sankha had from 30 to 40 slaves; the Kansi-la about 80. In his estimate of the Jade Mine Kachin, Mr. Carey thinks the best trait is his extreme hospitality. Hence the need for the tremendously big houses that are built. A man going from one place to another and wanting a night's shelter has only to walk into a house, hang up his bag and dah, without which provision a Kanchin never travels, and he is a guest in that house till he chooses to move on. In this way the Kansi-la entertains from 100 to 150 guests per night. It appears likely, however, that the inevitable Chinaman will smarten up the Jade miners, for while the Kachin sits down and prays to hi nats to remove the water, the Celestial puts on a diving apparatus and proceeds with his work, the Kansi-la taking a small royalty on each cooly or mule-load, but not nearly so much as he might reasonably take. Everybody can go and dig, and the Kansi-la's supervisors look after them. Their own interests seremto take precedence of their chiefs, howeve, for the royalties of the past three years' mining operations only yielded him the value of one fur coat.

Concerning the Hukong Valley and its people, the Kachins were discreetly silent. The Shans and Shan-Burmans who once peopled the Valley were so harrassed by the Kachins that there are few of them left, and the flying visit Mr. Carey made was too brief to enable him to gather much information at first hand beyond the fact that they were all ready to follow the column anywhere that if they could get a little land to cultivate without having to yield up half of their produce to their avaricious neighbours. His study of their manners and customs was very thorough, and it is a matter for surprise that in so brief a period Mr. Carey was able to acquire so much information. The simplicity of the Kachin renders him an easy prey to the Chinaman. Mr. Thompson, one of the officers of the party at Laban unearthed a very simple—to any but a Kachin mind—but effective way on the part of the Chinaman of swindling. His steel-yard was wrongly constructed, and for every six viss he paid for he got two in, and as he could only weigh six viss at a time, the surplus amounted to something considerable by the time he had finished loading his caravan. During the trip up the Namsan and Nankong chaungs, they also came accross two huts, one on each chaung, where Kachins from the Hukong Valley lived, and levied an illicit tax on all rubber that came from that part, thereby adding to the injury already done to the cultivating members of the tribe. The incidents of the march to this remarkable country were varied, and what Mr. Carey records of them will doubtless prove of great interest to future travellers. Tawman, for instance, where he used to find a camping ground, now has none. The old camping ground has, it seems, been utilised by the Chinese as a cemetery. Mr. Rae, Mr. Carey, and their party therefore "squared things by pitching our tents in the compound of their joss-house." The Intelligence Department has undoubtedly gained very much information concerning these interesting tracts as a result of Mr. Carey's observations. Not only does he describe the routes such an ordinary Intelligence Department Officer might be expected to take, but, as we have shown, he recounts the habits of the people, the products, both vegetable and mineral, of the territory traversed, and at the same time enters fully into their political and physical features.

MR. F. C. SELOUS, who returned the other day to London from South Africa, was promptly laid hold of by the inevitable interviewer who demanded his views on the prospects of peace with the Matabele and Mashonas. Mr. Selous did not go to South Africa to study politics, but to secure some specimens of rare antelope for the British Museum. No one, however, is better acquainted with South African people, their hopes, and aspirations than Mr. Selous, to whose opinions on the problems of that country much value is invariably attached. Regarding the prospects of peace, Mr. Selous believes the Matabele war is now over. He has no doubt that the arrangements made by Mr. Rhodes with the Matabele will be adhered to by the whole people, owing to the fact that the Matabele, unlike the Mashonas, are still under the influence of the big Indunas. He fully realises that there is a section of the Matabele people who will have to be watched—a section who would no doubt be ready to rebel again if only a chance were to present itself. But the mass of the people are thoroughly tired of the whole business. They recognise their utter failure, and will abide by the terms made. Although he does not attach so much importance to the Mashonas, he explains that their attitude is very different from that of the Matabele. They are not responsible to great chiefs, but are more independent. They have retired to their caves, and probably are afraid to surrender, thinking they may be killed. But they will not assume the offensive, and if attacked will retaliate by firing out of their caves. Although peace has been made, Mr. Selous strongly holds the opinion that all cases of murder ought to be investigated, and every native, whether belonging to the Royal Family or not, should be brought to justice for the civil murders of women and children at the beginning of the war. It would be a grievous mistake to pardon those crimes, and it does not need Mr. Selous to tell the South African Government that. But it would be folly to bring on another war because barbarians make war according to their lights, knowing no better. There can be no doubt that the speedy termination of the rebellion is due to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' action in going out and meeting the chiefs personally. This was unquestionably a very brave act, as it was impossible to tell what the Indunas would do. Had not Mr. Rhodes done this it would have been quite impossible to crush the natives speedily, and with the force at Sir F. Carrington's disposal, owing to the vast extent of the Matoppos and the fact that every hill formed a fort in itself. Mr. Rhodes has no doubt worked out his own redemption by his action in Matabeleland. Mr. Rhodes may have been the prime mover in the Transvaal raid, but had Mr. Rhodes not moved, someone else would, for Mr. Selous seems to think a conflict between the Dutch and English inevitable. On one hand, as he says, we have certain people always egging Mr. Chamberlain on to take aggressive action against President Kruger, and the other hand there is an anti-British clique in Pretoria doing all it can to accentuate the ill-feeling, which it cannot be denied unfortunately exists and is very bitter between the two peoples. If this threatened danger can be averted, he thinks it must be by the establishment of a more liberal form of government on the part of the Transvaal, and a more conciliatory attitude towards the Boers by the Outlanders. In fact, a more tolerant attitude one towards another on both sides should be observed.

THE death-roll of Bombay city for the week ending Tuesday evening exceeded that of the preceding seven days by 259, the exact total being 1,310. This enormous and ominous figure is equivalent to a death-rate of not less than 81·24 per thousand per annum, close on two hundred deaths a day—three deaths every ten minutes the whole week through. Last week's figures eclipsed all previous records; now that again is thrown into the shade. When we remember that the average total deaths per week are 470, the terrible extent of the increase will be appreciated. From 173 the number of fatal cases of bubonic fever has gone up to 259. This disease is now literally distributed all over Bombay, and the only sections in which fatal cases have not occurred are Tadwady, Sewri, Sion, and the harbour—the Water division, as it is termed, which has a total population of upwards of twenty-two thousand souls. Kamatipura is the centre of the affected area, the total number of deaths there being 42. Mazagon stands next with 37. In Umarkhady the total was 25. Mandvie, the first attacked, had but 21, and Byculla 19. The other sections in which double figures were registered were Chuckla, Dongri, Kumbharwada, and Khara Talao. Seventeen deaths occurred among non-resident and unknown persons, presumably about the streets in search of employment. For the first time since the outbreak one death occurred in the Esplanade section. An analysis of the race table shows that the Jains lost 18; Brahmins, 8; Lingaets, 2; Bhatias, 2; Hindus of other castes, 165; low castes, 11; Mussulmans, 30; Parsees, 7; Jews, 1; and Native Christians, 15. Of Eurasians, Europeans, Negro-Africans, and Chinese escaped. Report has been running wild with the statistics, and it has been asserted that several Europeans have died. Such fortunately is not the case. Six patients have been treated in the St. George's Hospital. Of these five were Eurasians, of whom four recovered. One European died. But bubonic fever is not responsible for the whole increase in the mortality. Over four hundred persons died of other fevers. The weekly average of the past five years was but ninety. Close upon two hundred persons died of phthisis, as compared with a mean of seventy, and 171 of affections of the respiratory organs against an average of 84. Diarrhœa proved fatal in a larger proportion of attacks. The week has been the blackest known in the city for many years. The little improvement shown at the commencement of the current week is unfortunately not maintained, for yesterday's returns show fifty-nine new cases and thirty-six deaths. Those are however five less than on the same day last week, so that it does not seem that deaths from this particular cause are multiplying, as there was some fear might be the case.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E NAIRNE, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by his staff, arrived at the Church Gate Station from Poona *via* Dadar and Santa Cruz by 10-8 a.m. yesterday. Lieut. A. H. D. Creagh, of the Marine Battalion, was detailed to represent the district staff, and was present at the station to meet him. The officers of the staff ware engaged with the transports. His Excellency alighted at the station and drove to his temporary residence at the Cooperage, where he will remain till Saturday evening, when he leaves for Poona by the 11 o'clock train. His Excellency's arrival was private. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

WITH the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Hussein Kiami Effendi as Vice-Consul for Turkey at Karachi. The appointment of Mr C. W. Freese as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay is likewise recognised.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Ry., is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

MR. F. X. DESOUZA, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaira, is placed in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Mehmadabad, Nadiad, Thasra and Kapadvanj.

MR. HORMUSJI KHARSHEDJI KURLAVALA, assistant to the Collector of Income-Tax, in Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 4th January next, and Mr. C. E. Macdonald is appointed to act for him.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. T. R. D. Bell to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara; Mr. G. K. Bethan to be Divisional Forest Officer, Sind; Mr. G. M. Ryan to be Divisional Forest Officer, Thana; and Mr. W. R. Woodrow to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the rules prescribed in Government Notification, General Department, No. 1063, dated the 21st March 1882, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service shall in future apply to all officers of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, including Military officers in permanent political employ. Officers of the Political Department, including Military officers in permanent political employ, will also be eligible, under the rules obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, for rewards for passing examination in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Agency in which they are serving. In the case of Military officers in permanent political employ the limit of time specified in Rule 5 of the rules of 1882 within which an officer can earn a reward for passing the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honour Examination, respectively, may, for special reasons, be extended by Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Political Agent under whom the officer is serving.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 15th was 1,310, giving a death-rate of 81·24 per annum per thousand as against 29·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 259 died of bubonic fever, 403 other fevers; 1, small-pox; 1 measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 189, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 171, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 26 still-born; 60, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 70; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 680; Hindu outcaste, 84; Musalman, 348; Parsee, 35; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 39; Eurasian, 2; European, 7. The total number of births was 321 as against 392 the corresponding period of last year, and 333 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Lord George Hamilton in a speech made at Ealing, yesterday, said that there was a strong probability of a satisfactory settlement being shortly reached, which would put a stop to Turkish misrule.

RETIREMENT OF BARON DE COURCEL.

Baron de Courcel will resign his post as French Ambassador in London next February.

The reason is partly owing to his wish to retire from the service, but more because he is discouraged by the difficulty of arriving at any solution of the existing Anglo-French differences, both great and small.

MURDER OF A GERMAN BANKER.

Herr Haessner, a German Banker, was murdered outside Tangier yesterday evening.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

PRETORIA, DEC. 17.

President Kruger addressed five thousand Boers at Krugersdorf on the occasion of the anniversary of Dangaan day. There was no trace of any Anglophobe feeling in his speech.

TAXATION AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

A section of landlords in Ireland is joining the Nationalists' agitation in favor of a large remission of Irish taxation in accordance with the report of the Financial Relations Commission.

THE REPORTED CESSION TO RUSSIA NEAR OBOK.

ROME, DEC. 16.

The Italian Government have formally denied in the Chamber of Deputies that Russia has occupied a strip of coast near Obok.

MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with the homeward mails of the 12th December, arrived here, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council this season was held, to-day, at the Government House, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. The following Bills were referred to Select Committees:—The Fisheries Bill; the Criminal Tribes Act; the Negotiable Instruments Act; the Probate and Letters of Administration Act; the Memon Bill; the Reformatory Schools Bill; and the Act for Regulating the Behaviour of Public Servants.

The Hon. Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1882. He said that this question was to a certain extent one of the public credits of Government in the Finance Department, and although he himself might be quite satisfied in his own mind with the proposal to raise the limit of the amount of investment from eight to ten crores of rupees, he considered it necessary to place before the Council all facts within his knowledge, including the opinions of experts and public bodies consulted in regard to the proposal. The importance of the convertibility of the currency note was a matter of such great moment that he thought it necessary to satisfy himself that the banking and mercantile communities, approved of the measure. Taking this view, the Government referred the question to the banking and mercantile communities, and the Chambers of Commerce, who with a modified explanation thoroughly approved the measure which the Government had suggested. In asking the Legislature to raise the investment to ten crores, they were taking a measure which was a long way within the margin of safety which should at all times be allowed in the currency Department. It was a curious feature of the money market of India that it was very closely connected with Government balances. In October last, when Government saw the approach of the famine and its necessary consequences in stopping the in-coming revenue and creating large outgoing in the way of expenditure, Government foresaw that there would be a time when the balances would have serious effect upon the money market. It would be remembered that in the middle of October, the Secretary of State suddenly reduced to a very large extent his drawings. They were obliged to inform him that, although they had made their usual preparations and calculations in order to get over what was called the minimum balance period, that is the balance of about eight crores, yet they had before them the prospect of using a great portion of these eight crores for the purpose of famine. There was a demand for suspension of a crore of revenue, and another large demand for making the large advances of about ten crores for the purpose of meeting and fighting as far as possible that distress. The result was that at least a crore and a-half of the funds which under ordinary circumstances would be at present at head-quarters, in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and would under ordinary circumstances be placed at the disposal of the mercantile community, were now either placed in the pockets of agriculturists all over the country in the shape of advances or were left with them in the shape of suspended revenue. Notwithstanding the extremely small drawings of the Secretary of State during the past month, Government balances at the beginning of this month were only seven and a-half crores of rupees, which sum had now been further reduced. Such a state of things had not been experienced at any time, and the result was extreme stringency in the money market. He did not recommend the measure on the ground of stringency of the money market, but on a quite different ground. At the time when the Bill was projected no one foresaw this stringency. Government had been watching with some anxiety the position of the money market, and they saw that having this opportunity before them of increasing the investment of the Currency Reserve, it should be carried out with great promptitude. It was unusal to pass the Bills in a manner they were asked to do this one, but having regard to special circumstances connected with this Bill, he would ask them to suspend the standing order in regard to passing of the Bills and pass this one at once into law.

Mr. Glendinning, Sir Griffith Evans, and Sir E. Collen all supported the Bill. The Hon. Mr. Playfair said the Bill had not met with entire approval of the mercantile community, but the preponderance of opinion lay in its favour. Under the circumstances he would give decision as to the passing of Bill to Government. The Bill was then introduced and passed. Sir James Westland said the sanction of the Secretary of State would be obtained at one by telegram, and action taken on the Bill as soon as the sanction was received.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers then introduced the Registration Bill and a Committee was appointed to consider certain amendments to the rules for the conduct of the business of the Council.

The Council then adjourned for three weeks.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NAGPUR.

THREE PERSONS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 17.

A serious accident has occurred to a mixed train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at mileage 518—two miles from Nagpur station—caused by the axle of a goods waggon breaking at a flaw. Three waggons, a brake van, and two carriages were completely telescoped. The miraculous escape is reported of the head guard, Mr. Courtnay, who was in the front brake at the time of the accident.

Three passengers were injured seriously.

Dr. Jennings, who happened to be driving out from his bungalow, witnessed the accident and proceeded to the scene, rendering every assistance to the injured.

Dr. Murphy, who was a passenger by the damaged train, helped Dr. Jennings. Dr. Harris also energetically rendered his assistance. Mr. Brown, the Station Master, with Guards Aitkinsen, Ford, and Jones, were promptly on the spot and laboured hard. Loco. Foreman Smith, Mr. Edwards, Engineer, Mr. Law, and Mr. Dewey, the Superintendent, managed their work extraordinarily well, not only extricating the injured, but clearing the line and putting the rails in order so rapidly as to allow the trains to proceed to Bombay. The night passenger train had to be transhipped at the scene of the accident by the morning. The usual trains passed safely.

The injured are at the Mayo Hospital, and doing well. Driver Shea seems rather unfortunate, he having previously met with similar accidents. Guard Harris escaped narrowly, his shoulder-belt saving his collar-bone from being fractured.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARDING.

POONA, DEC. 17.

Lieutenant Harding, Inspector of Army Sohools, died, this morning, at the Wanowrie Hospital. Deceased went recently on a tour to Quetta, then back to Karachi, and thence to Kamptee. He felt sick while at Karachi, and returned to Poona last Saturday from Kamptee and was placed on the sick list. On Sunday he grew worse, and was yesterday complaining of great weakness and found suffering from fatty degeneration of heart, and died in the morning.

The funeral of the deceased took place in the evening, several officers of the station being present. The coffin was placed on a Gun Carriage, drawn by the L. Battery R. H. A., while 50 men of the Durham Light Infantry formed the firing party under the command of Lieutenant Robb. The Rev. Horne performed the funeral service. Several wreaths were placed on the coffin by the deceased's friends. He leaves behind his wife, two daughters, and one son.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 17.

An "At Home" was held, this afternoon, in honour of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., at Shapurwadi Hall, where Nawabs, judges, pleaders, and several Europeans were present in force. The evening was a very pleasant one, and was greatly enlivened by music and refreshments. Among the notabilities were: Sultan-ul-Mulk, eldest son of the Prime Minister, Mr. Hormusjee Vakil, Home Secretary, Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chenoi, and Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy, promoters of the entertainment.

Mr. Bhownugree returns to Bombay to-morrow, after being the guest of the Minister here since Monday.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST AS A FREEMASON.

ON Tuesday evening last, H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the Pro-District Grand Master of Bombay, under the English Constitution, attended a meeting of Lodge St. George, where a Masonic degree was conferred on Captain Walton, the acting Military Secretary to his Excellency. Lord Sandhurst, as Pro-District Grand Master, at a later hour, the same evening, and in the same building, paid a casual visit to Lodge Rising Star of Western India, where the ceremony of installing a new Master in the eastern chair was being performed. The new Master thanked his Excellency for his presence, remarking that he felt particularly proud that, on his installation, the Lodge had had, for the first time during its existence of more than half a century, the honour of a visit from such a distinguished Freemasson as the Governor of the Presidency. His Excellency is soon to be installed as Grand Master of "All Scottish Freemasonry in India," an office at present held by Mr J. W. Smith, who desired that, in the interest of the Craft, it was both prudent and advisable that the high and distinguished Mason, who held the hiram of the English Constitution, should also be Grand Master of the Scotch Constitution. The installation is to take place at an early date, when his Excellency would occupy a truly unique position as the head of the Craft under both Constitutions. His Excellency is also to lay the foundation-stone, on the 21st of next month, of a new Masonic Hall at a short distance from the Novelty Theatre on the Esplanade.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, in the first place thanked the members of the Lodge for according him such a hearty welcome, and regretted that he could not stay with them at the banquet, which he would do the next time he visited the Lodge, on account of a prior engagement. The new Worshipful Master had referred in his speech to his presiding at no distant date over the Scottish Freemasonry in India extending over such a wide area, but he might state and acknowledge that in succeeding Mr. Smith in that position he would be at a very great disadvantage, because they all knew full well what ability and zeal he (Mr. Smith) had brought to bear on the duties of that high office entrusted to him. He would like to add that he did not think that it would depend upon the name and title of the individual, who might for the time being be at the head of Scottish Freemasonry in India, which had now taken a deep root and was firmly planted, to ensure its success, but he hoped, when the time came, to do his best to preserve the dignity of the office and to work zealously in the cause of Freemasonry. As remarked by the Worshipful Master there was no competition between the English and Scotch Freemasonry, both of them having the same end in view, namely, to do their best for the Craft. It would be a matter of great pride to him on the 21st of January next to be surrounded, by Freemasons, he hoped, of both the Constitutions, when he went to lay the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Temple. The Worshipful Master had been good enough to say that it was owing to his (the speaker's) endeavours and to the personal interest he took in the matter that the scheme was brought within a measurable distance of accomplishment, but he did not claim that credit to himself, because he had been more than ably seconded in his small endeavours by Mr. G. O. Dunn, one of the prominent members of the Hall Committee. He would be proud to be surrounded on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone by all the Freemasons in Bombay, but he looked forward with greater pride and satisfaction to the fact that at no distant date they would all meet together in the Temple, the contruction of which it was hoped, the committee would not leave a stone unturned to finish as soon as practicable. He had listened with great pleasure to the allusion the Worshipful Master had made in regard to the generous donations made by the Lodge, and hoped that such donations would be augmented. In conclusion he wished the Lodge every success.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram then proposed that H. E. Lord Sandhurst be elected an Honorary Member of the Lodge. The proposal was received with great applause. H. E. Lord Sandhurst thanked the Lodge for the honour sought to be done to him, and then left.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 16.	
10 p.m.	75·2
THURSDAY.—DECEMBER 17.	
6 a.m.	71·7
10 a.m.	76·6
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	82·7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Suakin Trooping movements have now been finished, all troops and followers having left for India. The 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles will leave India for Mauritius in the "Warren Hastings" this month, but the date is not yet settled.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council the most important business was the introduction of the Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act, to enable the Government to increase the paper currency reserve investment by two crores. Mr. Chalmers introduced a Bill providing for the compulsory registration of the goods of fraudulent debtors and several pending Bills were referred to Select Committees. A Committee was also appointed to consider certain proposed amendments in the rules for conduct of the business of the Council.

MR. G. JACOB, I.C.S., on return to duty is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, and Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Jacob will be Assistant Judge in that district, pending further orders. Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Pratt, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, while Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., on return to duty will be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh. Mr. R. S. Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., on relief by Mr. Shewan, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

THE November rainfall returns are thus summarised by Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay:—"General light rain fell throughout the Presidency, mostly between the 19th and 23rd and on the 27th. Though too late for withering kharif crops it was beneficial to rabi crops already sown and induced further sowings. The special feature of the fall was that it was heavy in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak, where it was most needed, and thus averted the extreme condition of distress in those parts. Kharif harvest nearly over everywhere. Cotton picking commenced in Khandesh and parts of Gujarat. Fodder-supply scanty and condition of cattle unsatisfactory in the Deccan and the Karnatak; sufficient and fair in Gujarat and Konkan. The rain led to a fall in prices in most parts."

LAST week the Maharaja of Tipperah died in Calcutta. He was a Brahmin of the Brahmins, as high in caste as the proudest of the race in India, and yet his funeral was marked by a strange departure from Hindu ritual. The procession to the burning-ghat was headed by a band playing "The Dead March."

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces pays a short visit of two or three days to Saugor during the latter part of the present week, and then goes on to visit Hoshangabad. There are now relief works or relief work schemes on foot in almost every district of the Central Provinces, and Mr. Lyall's movements for the remainder of the cold weather will consist of short excursions to the different points where local affairs require his attention, rather than anything in the nature of a connected tour.

ONE source of food-supply open to the Darbhanga District in ordinary years has now been closed. The Nepal Durbar have forbidden the export of grain to India until further orders. Last year 387,000 maunds of grain arrived in the district from Nepal, so that the action of the Durbar will have the result of seriously curtailing the supply during the next few months. If the winter-rains are favourable in Nepalese territory the export trade will doubtless be resumed; but meanwhile the country is compelled to look after the interests of its own people first. The price of the commonest rice in Darbhanga is now higher than 9 seers to the rupee, a rate not touched in 1874 until the month of March. This shows the estimate formed of the position by the local grain-dealers. If prices continue to rule high a good opportunity is likely to offer for exports from Burma and the Further East a few weeks hence.

MAJOR C. F. ALBAN, of the 7th Bombay Infantry, who was invalided home two years and a half ago after a dasperate encounter with a tiger, has abandoned all idea of rejoining his regiment, and has retired from the Service. The Major was so badly injured that his left arm had to be amputated at the shoulder, while the right was crippled by blood poisoning so that it became stiff and useless. He is now able to use his right arm with tolerable ease.

JUSTICES ROE AND REID of Lahore have acquitted the young Hindu Shroff Charan Das of the charge under which the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. Mr. Justice Roe said; "If the Judgment before us is a proper one the natural conclusion is that the acts were done not through bad temper but through unsoundness of mind, and that the accused could not intelligently reason that they were wrong and contrary to law. Therefore we hold that although the accused caused the death of three persons under circumstances which would ordinarily make him guilty of murder he is entitled to the benefit of Section 84, I. P. C., and we accordingly acquit him. And I would order that the case be reported to Government under Section 471, C. P. C., and that until those orders are received the accused be dectained in the place in which he is at present confined." Justice Reid concurred.

CONSIDERABLE fluctuation marked the river-borne trade of Assam for the year ending March 1896. While imports registered an advance of twenty-five lakhs of rupees, or seven per cent. in value, exports showed a decline of fifty-seven lakhs in value. Nor is it any more reassuring to learn that while there was a small increase in the quantity of tea exported, the value of the tea exported declined by fifty-six lakhs. As to the other articles of trade there were variations in most returns, the decreases being greatest in the exports of raw silk, stick lac, rice (not in the husk), mustard, and jute, while increased imports were reported in cotton piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, iron gram and pulse, tobacco, timber, kerosine oil and coal. With the exception of the tea returns, which are of chief importance, the record is not one to be dissatisfied with.

THE Shrophire Light Infantry, now at Fort William, will be railed to Benares and Sitapur on February 26th by which time the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment will have arrived from Egypt.

THE Simla hills immediately to the north are covered with snow, which shows that the winter is an early one in the Himalayas. This is a symytom all in favour of the prospect of winter rains in Upper India. It is also reported from Chitral that snow has fallen generally over the country. The Lowarai Pass is covered and traffic over it stopped.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT'S report on the state of the River Hughli, which was expected in Calcutta by last mail, has been unavoidably delayed for another fortnight.

THE Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have issued a circular letter to all the members, in order to obtain a final and definite expression of opinion on the Docks and Jetties question. Members are asked to express approval or disapproval of three proposals by the Sub-Committee of the Chamber,—namely, (a) that a trial should be given to a scheme for the discharging of general import cargo at the Jetties and for loading export cargo at the Dock; (b) that the Jetties now existing be improved and equipped so as to bring them up fully to the requirements of trade; (c) that an efficient railway service for goods and passengers should be provided between the Jetties and the Docks. The Committee, it is remarked, do not contend that the scheme put forward is the best possible scheme for working the Port and for serving the interests of trade. All that they do say is that with the Dock 2¼ miles from the Jetties the scheme suggested by the Sub-Committee of the Chamber is a fair attempt to grapple at a comparatively moderate cost to the Port with a very great and very costly difficulty and to grapple with that difficulty in a manner to enable the Port to fairly meet any development of trade, which may be expected from the opening of such a new railway as the East Coast line.

THE Indian Railway returns for the eight months ending on 28th November show how serious has been the falling away in traffic. The decrease in the gross earnings of all lines is nearly 95 lakhs less than in the similar period of last year. The North-Western State Railway accounts for 52 lakhs of this deficit and the Rajputana-Malwa for over 26 lakhs. The Bombay-Baroda Railway has suffered in sympathy with the latter line to the tune of 16 lakhs. Even the East Indian, the most steadily progressive line in the country, is over 11 lakhs to the bad, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand follows close on its heels with 9 lakhs. The Railway which comes out best is the Eastern Bengal, which is 6½ lakhs to the good, owing in some measure to the provision of additional rolling-stock. The improvement noted on the Burma lines last year has continued, the gross earnings having increased by 3 lakhs. The Great Indian Peninsula is slowly making up leeway, but judging from the falling-off in the last week of November it will figure on the minus side of the account before the year closes. The Indian Midland, which has never earned up to the Government guarantee, is well over 3 lakhs better than in the eight months of 1895; but against this must be put a decrease of about the same sum on the Bengal-Nagpur system, also guaranteed. Among new lines it may be noted that the open sections of the East Coast Railway are attracting a good deal of traffic, the gross earnings being nearly 2 lakhs a month.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—Donors of pictorial moral pocket handkerchiefs to the naked negro children of Central Africa will have to look to their laurels, for the spirit of missionary enterprise is rife in Burma. In the Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction the Chief Commissioner states: "It is hardly necessary to say that he fully concurs in the criticism of the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, regarding the text books supplied to Talaing monastic schools, namely, that these books should contain no reference to Christian doctrine. The Chief Commissioner considers it unfortunate that books inculcating Christian doctrine in the guise of spelling-books were issued even temporarily for use in these schools, and he trusts that there will be no delay in replacing them by purely secular school-books." As the Director of Public Instuction reports that "the Text-Book Committee met regularly," it seems difficult to understand how moral spelling-books got into the curriculum of studies. In the Report itself (which is a very interesting one), the Director writes regarding these monastic schools: "Schools which have as many as 40 pupils in the rainy season will be found in the dry season with half a dozen boys or even fewer. Many pongyis complain that their schools are not inspected in the rains, when they have a large number of pupils. To do this might be possible, but would entail much harder work on the Deputy Inspector of Schools." On this the Chief Commissioner remarks. "The pongyis' complaint seems to the Chief Commissioner a not unreasonable one, and he desires that an effort should be made to comply with the pongyis' wishes in this matter. The Lenten period is essentially the season of monastic activity, and if the monastic schools are never inspected in the rains, the Education Department will remain out of touch with a very large portion of the indigenous system of education."

THERE has been Calcutta Chamber of Commerc as to the use to which Kidderpore Docks are to be put. The Port Commissioners hit on a brilliant scheme, whereby the Jetties were to be for the imports, the Docks for the exports; and the Vice-Chairman equal to the occasion, prompty produced an estimate for 12 lakhs of rupees odd. The Government of India, wise now in their generation and with a cash balance reduced to the verge of the Insolvent Court, were not unnaturally cautious. They said: We don't want any coming back on us; if we sanction the expenditure, the commerce of Calcutta must pay for the interest and sinking fund. When the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce got this letter they sat tight upon it, intending apparently to agree to the expenditure without consulting the members, but it having leaked out that there was such a letter, a meeting was requisitioned. The result was that the meeting approved of the Port Commissioner's scheme by 23 to 19. But on a poll being, taken the result was a majority of 27 to 23 against it. The Committee now very unconstitutionally propose to send voting papers to all the members, and not to accept the vote of the meeting specially called to consider this question. They are treading on dangerous ground. The proposed action is subversive of all precedent, and may lead, if persisted in to a split in the Chamber, such as resulted years ago in the secession of some well known firms. There is too much autocracy in the Chamber at the moment, and the Committee would be well advised to put their house in order. The little rift within the lute should be closed not widened.

THE very latest thing in clubs comes from Vienna. It is to be called "The Silence Club," a name that would seem to contradict all previous ideas of clubs. It is, of course, intended for the sterner sex, and membership of this mute organisation is to be limited to the married men. Its promoters bluntly affirm that the club has been established with the object of enabling members to escape once a week from the clacking of their wives. Ungallant Viennese?

A CURIOUS fact about the Jeddah coffee trade is mentionad in a report to the Foreign Office for the year 1895 from that consular district. In the beginning of the year the price of coffee remained high. But after a time the arrival of an enorromous quantity of coffee from the interior of the Yemen, where there is no sale for this article, the people themselves using coffee-husks called "Kesher," brought the price of cuffee down. This led to a large quantity of coffce being shipped at the end of 1895.

MAJOR you Jacobi, Military Attache to the German Embassy at Rome, has presented to the Prince of Naples a splendidly jewelled sword, as a wedding gift from the 145th King's Own Infantry Regiment, which is stationed at Metz, the German Emperor as chief of the Regiment being included among the donors. The Prince of Naples is attached, in an honorary capacity, to this regiment.

THE Paris *Matin* alleges that Britain is at present making friendly overtures to France, and argues that an alliance with Britain as well as Russia would be productive of glory and benefit for France.

VIENNA correspondents say that the news that the French proposals for improving the financial situation of Turkey have been rejected by Russia is confirmed. The opinion in Vienna is that if the project had been accepted it would have had little chance of securing the object desired. A bad impression, says the *Times'* Constantinople correspondent, has been created in diplomatic quarters by the Porte's obstructiveness in regard to Cretan reforms. The opinion prevails that the Palace will evade every promise, and accomplish no real reforms either in ete, tor Anatolia. The election of Mgr. Ormanianto tothe Armenian Patriearchate has not yet received the sanction of th Sultan. The *New Freie Presse* stats that Russi has discountenanced the scheme for the regulatioa of Ottoman finances because she does not wihictn the co-operation of Britain when the re-opening of the Egyptian Question, which is perhaps nearer than is genrally supposed, takes place, and because she desires to give an essentially Continental character to all action in the Eastern Question.

A LONDON staymaker has been giving his views on the waist question to a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." "Oh, dear, no!" he says; "the crusade against tight-lacing is not over; it is never ending. But whilst a well-shaped and well-cut corset undoubtedly has a tendency to reduce the figure, because it fits closely, every English stay manufacturer who has followed us in our system is producing corsets which do not necessitate tight-lacing. Furthermore, it has come to be considered that an 18 in. waist, which in former days was the beau-ideal, is not so smart as a 21 in. waist. The majority of women dress to please men, and ninety-nine out of a hundred men would rather see a 22 in. waist than an 18 in. one. Tight-lacing in England is not practised to anything like the extent which it used to be."

THE FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

WHEN the dark shadow of famine hangs over the Bombay Presidency, it is gratifying to see that the authorities, with his Excellency the Governor setting the example, and the general public of this cosmopolitan city have come forward to meet the obligation resting upon them, of taking means to prevent the famine, if possible, and to relieve the masses who are affected by the severe scarcity that is actually in evidence. H. E. Lord Sandhurst has already shown his sympathy with the suffering classes in a most tangible manner by adopting every possible measure for affording relief by way of opening the forests, and affording large supplies of fodder for the cattle and other means calculated to relieve the burden and by opening relief-works. But in consenting to preside at yesterday's public meeting in the Town Hall, Lord Sandhurst gave an additional proof of the genuine interest he takes in the welfare of the people whom he is appointed to govern. After a complete exposition of the Government's policy in regard to famine in a lucid and able speech at Surat, it was not easy to forecast what more his Excellency would have to say at the public meeting, but the interesting details which the Governor placed before the large audience in a telling speech made a great impression upon them. He spoke in feeling terms, and his eloquent and earnest appeal for help went direct to the hearts of his hearers. Lord Sandhurst explained the position of affairs as far as it can be ascertained, and the serious character of which can hardly be exaggerated; though at the same time there is no denying the fact that the disaster is not exceptional. Happily, the distress is not so severe as was at first anticipated, but nevertheless the situation is considered to be sufficiently grave to warrant relief measures and relief funds. The time appointed for the meeting was 4-30 p.m., but long before that hour the doors of the Town Hall were thrown open to the public, who were cordially invited to attend by the promoters of the meeting. There were present leading and representative men of different castes and creeds. The Town Hall has often been the scene of crowded meetings, but this was a rare occasion, on which people of different nationalities and religions met together to promote the common good of the whole of the poor and suffering population of this Presidency, in whose cause have been enlisted the sympathy and co-operation not only of the merchant princes and the well-to-do classes, but also of H. E. the Governor. The association of his Excellency's name with the movement is a sure guarantee of the complete success of its object. Over Rs. 40,000 were subscribed before the meeting came to an end, an augury of the success certain to attend the efforts of the influential Committee appointed to raise a relief fund adequate for the purpose in view. The Town Hall was crowded by citizens of all classes and denominations. At this juncture there has been said to be a general exodus of the people from Bombay owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever, but a look at the vast concourse of people that met together yesterday did not seem to favour the theory that "Bombay is deserted." Be that as it may; it has no direct concern with the meeting, but it has an indirect bearing upon it, in that many people came down to Bombay from hill stations and other sanitarias to attend it. The organisers of the meeting could not have hoped for better results than those that attended their laborious efforts to bring the meeting to a successful termination. Mr. George Cotton; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E.; Dr. Cawasji Hormusji; Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass; Mr. Bejonji Nanabhoy Kapadia; Messrs. Govindji Thakersi Mulji and Co., and other promoters are to be congratulated on such happy results of their endeavours. Amongst those present were:—The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, member of Council; the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, member of Council; the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice; Mr. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. L. R. W. Forrest; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey; Mr. George Cotton, the Sheriff-elect of Bombay; Mr. Grattan Geary; Mr. G. Lund; Mr. A. F. Turner; Mr. S. M. Moses; Mr. James Douglas; the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little; Professor Peterson; Captain Wilson; Mr. J. Monte, Dr. J. Pollen; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji; Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart.; Sir Jehanjir Cowasji Jehangir; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar, Bombay High Court; Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Hormusji; Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw F. Karaka; Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha; Messrs. J. N. Tata; Oomer Jamul Yuvani; Suleman Abdul Wahed; Bezonji N. Kapadia; Byramji N. Wadia; Hormusji Dadabhoy; Byramji Dadabhoy; Dr. Shantarum Vithal; Messrs. Chhabildass Lalubhoy; Prunjivandass Calliandass; Dr Rustam N. R. Ranina; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai; Mr. K. R. Cama; Dr. Michael de Quadros; Messrs. Vajeshanker Gavrishanker; Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldass; Eknath Ragunath Khote; N. R. Ranina; Fazalbhoy Visram; Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy; Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, C. I. E.; Vijbhukhandass Atmaram; Dr. D. De Monte; Messrs. M. J. Talyarkhan; N. G. Chandavarker; Jacob Sassoon; Dr. Bhulchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar; Mr. Govindji Thakersi Moolji; Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter; Dr. Ismael Janmohomed; Messrs. Narotumdas Rajarum; Raoji V. J. Shunkersett, Harkisandass Narotumdass; Darashah R. Chichgar; Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai; Khursondass Chhubildass Lalubhoy; Meherli Devraj Master, &c. The proceedings mmenced by Mr. Gellabhai Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay, reading the notice convening the meeting in response to a numer-ously signed requisition from the residents of Bombay. He requested the meeting to elect their cairmhan. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart., C.S.I, C.I.E., then moved, and Mr. J. Sassoon seconded, the proposition inviting H. E. Lord Sandhurst to take the chair. Amidst loud cheers the Governor took the chair, and after thanking the meeting for the honour they had done him, his Excellency at once entered upon the main subject. The stirring appeal which Lord Sandhurst made was listened to with great attention. His Excellency turned the keynote when he said that their first duty was to save lives and their next duty was to relieve the sufferers subject to three things. They must see that the relief was not given gratuitously to those who did not deserve it. His Excellency next animadverted upon the necessity of proper disbursements of the fund. His Excellency was glad to see that the spring of public charity had begun to flow copiously in Bombay, and that men like Mr. Haji Jakeria, Mr. Chabildass Lalubhoy, and members of the Parsee community had come forward to afford relief to children and destitute people. The task of the Government was greatly lightened by the benevolent efforts of the charitable citizens. The announcement of his Excellency that he himself was a subscriber to the Lord Mayor's fund during the previous famine in India was received with joy by the audience. His Excellency pointed out in a very effective manner that there was no object more deserving and more laudable than the one of relieving the masses of the poor classes. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade then proposed the first resolution for inviting further subscriptions to alleviate the sufferings caused by the scarcity now prevailing in this Presidency. Mr. Justice Ranade gave a graphic description of the horrible and dire results which a famine is likely to produce, and said that the deep distress which is attendant upon a famine can be better imagined than described. The speaker praised the policy adopted by H. E. the Governor. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji in eloquent terms drew a pathetic picture of the present amount and extent of the scarcity and appealed to the heart of the generous people to untie the strings of their purses and to help the noble cause of humanity. Mr. N. G. Chandavarker in a brief but terse speech eulogised the service of the district officers and bore testimony to the most sympathetic and liberal policy of Lord Sandhurst, whose name was frequently received with cheers. The first resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation. The next resolution was entrusted to the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, who, on rising to speak, was very loudly cheered, and n a neat little speech, appropriate to the occasion, he appealed for prompt and large charity He bestowed praise upon the Government officers and rightly praised the efforts of his excellency the Governor, who readily came to the succour of the poor.—Agreed with the previous speakers that private charity must step in to help the praiseworthy efforts of the Government. He proposed the appointment of a large and representative Committee. Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhai said that the resolution was so ably proposed by his esteemed friend, Mr. Javerilal, who had laboured for the good of his countrymen for more than quarter of a century, that he did not say more to commend the proposal to their acceptance. They were doing what humanity dictated. It was their duty to assist poor brethren and to remove the dire calamity that had come upon the masses of the poorer class. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., said that the citizens of Bombay were to be congratulated for always responding to the call of philanthropy, and he hoped that charitably disposed people would not be slow to come forward on this occasion, which was indeed very grave. Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, G. Lund, N. M. Wadia, and S. M. Moses briefly addressed the meeting, expressing their deep sympathy with the movement, Mr. Wadia announcing a donation of 5,000 on behalf of his mother, Bai Motlabai. Mr. Beaufort and Mr. Vijbhukandass Atmaram paid a well-deserved cumpliment to Mr. Ghellabai Harridass for his disinterested and arduous labours in this humane cause. The Sheriff, who has worked with might and main to promote the object of the meeting, modestly put it that, in doing what he had done, he had simply discharged his duty.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, in a neat and eloquent speech, proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor. He said that the officials were working with commendable zeal, and he was sure that nobody could doubt, knowing the feelings which animated his Excellency and the active sympathy he had shewn in the cause of alleviating distress, that the same spirit would pervade the whole machinery of Government, and that they would use their best endeavours not only to help them most cheerfully and cordially in their efforts to give relief, but would put forth their best efforts to alleviate distress and suffering. He said that they were peculiarly fortunate in having at this juncture at the head of Government a noble man of sympathy, feelings, and kindness of heart, like Lord Sandhurst, and they might, therefore, be sure that so far as the resources ot Government, supplemented by public charity and private benevolence, could help, starvation would be prevented and no death would be allowed to take place on that account. Dr. Bhalchandra was glad that H. E. Lord Sandhurst, as he had promised before he came out to India, was following in the foosteps of Lord Elphinstone. Dr. Bhalchandra then spoke of the forbearance and self-denial of Lord Sandhurst in giving up the usual autumn-tours in order to be present at the helm of affairs—which was a further testimony to the earnestness and energy with which the Governor had applied himself to the work of famine relief. It was also a matter of satisfaction that Lord Sandhurst intended to visit the affected districts personally. He hoped that the combined efforts of the Government and the public would relieve the distress of the people and save their lives. The resolution was carried with acclamation, the cheering lasting for some time. Lord Sandhurst then made a suitable reply acknowledging the compliment, and announced the sums of money subscribed by the several leading gentlemen. The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

The Sheriff having read the notice, his Excellency took the chair, being invited to do so by Sir Jamshedji Jijbhoy.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Citizens of Bombay,—In obedience to the call of this meeting on the motion of the proposer and the seconder, I proceed to take the direction of this meeting. My first duty is to read a letter from a very public-spirited citizen of Bombay in which he regrets that he cannot be present this afternoon. It is from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. (Cheers.) Sir Dinshaw writes:—"My dear Mr. Cotton,—In reply to your printed note I have to state that I am not well, and I am sorry I am unable to attend the meeting, which has been convened by the Sheriff in the Town Hall to-morrow, in the matter of raising funds for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by famine, I wish every success to your efforts. Kindly be good enough to lay this letter before H. E. the Governor, who is to preside at the meeting." Sir Dinshaw has done many benevolent acts for the public of Bombay and his old age is more than an excuse for his non-attendance this afternoon. This meeting has been called by the Sheriff of Bombay, at the instance of her citizens to start a fund for charitable assistance for the sufferers by famine. It is the first time I have taken part in a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay. I hope and trust that the same reason will not bring me here again. I have agreed to preside here this afternoon. My object is not only to express my sympathy with the sufferers of scarcity, but to assist, and if need be to stimulate the movement in Bombay to collect charitable assistance for their relief in this Presidency. I was flattered by the invitation and I readily accepted it, and I am pleased to see that there has been such a hearty response to the notice of the meeting. As I have sa this meeting is called to start a fund for the aid sufferers by famine. I must say a word as to the attitude of this fund to Government. Whatever may be subscribed in response to my appeal, however great the sum, it will in no way relieve Government of its responsibililiy; the course and responsibility of Government are clear and distinct enough. Our first object is to save life; our second object is to give relief with due regard to these points—first, that it should not be gratuitous to the able-bodied; secondly, that relief works shall as far as possible be useful in the years to come; and, thirdly, that it shall be as little unprofitable as possible. You see therefore that Government relief must be confined to the necessities of the case; the labours of Government embrace a very large area, and all the many branches of a system elaborated after the painful experiences of former famines, in addition to works, will be provided for houses, camps, cook houses, arrangements for the infants and the infirm; the health of the people also engages very serious attention. I lately, at Surat, made a speech as to the famine policy of Government, the measures taken and the general situation. I do not intend to recapitulate them. My business to-day is to deal with the object of this meeting and to show one or two of the ways in which the wishes of the charitable public of Bombay may be carried out; it might be said that with such organisation, so many officers to supervise, and such elaborate arrangements for adults and children that Government did all the work and that charity was superfluous. But this is not the case. As I have shown, Government relief is restricted to the necessities of the case. There is a wide field for charity. There are many directions, to two or three of which I will direct your attention. But I would give a word of warning. I shall soon submit a resolution for the appointment of a general committee with power to add to their number. I shall not be on this committee, so my remarks are naturally general in their nature. To this committee will be entrusted any and all money collected; it will be their responsibility to consider how and where the money cow be best spent. I am not entirely without experience in regard to appeals for aid from the charitably disposed, and I have had opportunities of observing its distribution, and there is one thing I wish to impress on the committee, and it is that they would be wise to organise their charity. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In dispensing charity, one of the principal objects to be kept in view is that those who are to receive your aid should be deserving, and it should not be a reward for the idle and loafer. This will no doubt require very careful management, for organising charity on a large scale is no child's play. A class to whom your attention may well be turned is women whose scanty means in such a time may place them in the direst need and to whom a little aid from your charitable fund will make all the difference. Orphans and destitute children may be here included, and another direction is that of assisting people in their trades and crafts. The fund opened to-day will remain open. It may be well to earnestly consider as time goes on whether a very useful way of spending some of the money subscribed would not be in measures to assist people in starting again in life, freeing them from embarrassment or the purchase and the gifts of agricultural cattle, seed, &c. I remember an experienced officer who had to do with scarcity in Mysore some time ago telling me he had a sum of money at his disposal for this purpose, and one of the happiest duties he had to perform was of this nature; it was a line of real practical usefulness, and it is needless to add that such aid was received with the greatest gratitude. I have little doubt that to all these points the committee will turn their attention. A general movement is now to be started in Bombay, but let me here point out that the tide of charity has alreay begun to flow. We have heard already to Hadji Zacharia and the Mahomedan children. Lately I received what I may call a splendid offer from Mr. Chabildas Lallubhai to provide for one hundred poor Hindu children for twelve months. (Cheers.) These are offers of assistance from private members of the two communities of which Bombay may well be proud. (Cheers.) It is proposed to establish an asylum for poor children to be called the Deccan Orphanage, which I believe has the support of all classes of the community. I believe that considerable sistance has been unobstrusively offered by Farsees and many private individuals, and these are facts which encourage me to hope that there will be a generous response to the appeal I am now making. It is impossible at present to forecast the extent to which the present famine may reach. The late rain, it is true, somewhat improved the outlook in one district: and there may yet be rain which will be by no means useless, but as to its appearance I am not sanguine. I remember as a London on-looker as many here do the 1876-7 famine and was a subscriber to the Lord Mayor of London fund. How terrible a thing a famine in the Deccan can be you will realise when I give you the following information with which I have been furnished: At one time in the famine of 1876-77, there were more than 3½ lakhs of persons and over a lakh of children provided for on relief works in a month, and that at one time in a month the number receiving gratuitous relief was close on a lakh. In two districts there were times when more than one-fifth of the total population was in receipt of relief; and in five other districts the maximum relieved varied from about ten to fifteen per cent. of the population. That, of course, was the result of a famine extending over 12 months and enormously aggravated by the failure for several months of a second monsoon. It is to be hoped that this famine will not extend beyond the arrival of next monsoon. But there is this to be remembered that while the failure of crops is not so extensive as in 1876, and this scarcity does not this year follow on a scarcity of the preceding year, scarcity in other parts of India has had a very marked effect on us in the rise of prices which has been universal. Week by week statements are furnished to the public. I need not here go into figures; what I can do is to conscientiously assure the citizens of Bombay that there is a wide field for your charitable efforts; it is a cause in which charity can most reasonably be asked for; it is difficult to name a limit to the sum required; too much cannot be given provided it is carefully organised and judiciously dispensed. (Hear, hear.) I ask the inhabitants of this fair city to come to the aid of their suffering brethren in the mofussil. I have heard rumours of some large and generous donations to be given to this fund; indeed, they will be welcome, but do not let any one be abashed because his subscription can only be a modest one of one rupee, eight annas or less. (Cheers.) In this matter the poor may help the poor. True charity knows no race, creed or caste, and, in the confident hope of a generous response, I cheerfully appeal to the citizens of Bombay. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked by the organisers of this meeting to submit for your acceptance the following resolution :—"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has now come when measures must be adopted for inviting further subscriptions to alleviate the sufferings caused by the scarcity which now prevails in manv parts of the Presidency." Ladies and Gentlemen, we meet to-day on one of those solemn and grave occasions which frequently chequer the even tenou of the public life of this large community. Thr presence of impending danger makes men in ale ranks of life forget the temporary and trivial distinctions of class and creed, of power and place, and come together animated with a common purpose and recognise the obligations of our common humanity to relieve distress and misery. It has been truly observed that one touch of nature maketh the whole world feel their kinship to one another. The Government and the people of this Presidency are now face to face with a great calamity the full magnitude of which has not been yet realized by many both here and in England. The declared purpose of this meeting is to emphasize the fact that the danger that threatens us is not a local disaster or a temporary scarcity, but to quote the words employed by his Excellency in his speech the other day at the Surat Banquet, to announce with authority the fact that the dreaded famine is upon us in a form more widespread than even the visitation of 1876-78. The chronicler of that famine very properly characterized the struggle which was then maintained as a campaign. It is a struggle literally of life and death to many lakhs of our fellow countrymen. During the last famine two and a half lakhs of people according to the official estimate, and double that number according to the popular estimate, fell victims, and twice as many more cattle were swept away notwithstanding the energetic measures that were adopted by Government in the way of relief at a cost of nearly 116 lakhs of rupees, and the equally unstinted flow of private charity in the same direction. The mere loss of life, however dreadful, does not represent the worst effects of the struggle with famine. The break-up of homes, the disruption of family ties, the abandonment of many hundreds and thousands of villages, the drying up of the nobler instincts of our nature, the loss of self-respect, the degradation of human beings to the lower level of mere creatures of one appetite, and that the most blind of all appetites, this is the real misery of the visitation, and it throws back the country for a generation into savagery and barbarism, crime and lawlessness, undermining the effects of all the civilizing and humanizing agencies at work among us. This is the real danger we have to meet and master if we can, and it can only be met by bringing into exercise the highest powers of our nature and placing them at the service of those who are in the very jaws of this dreadful enemy. The area affected by the last famine was officially declared to be about 35,000 square miles, being confined to nine districts or parts of districts. The percentage of the population affected was about 12 per cent. over this area, being lowest in Khandesh 4 per cent. and highest in Poona and Bijapur (20 to 24 per cent). The area affected by the present visitation covers 13 districts, and affects a much larger percentage of the population of these districts. The distress has commenced much earlier, and as many of the Provinces from which relief came in 1876-78 are now visited by the same calamity, our chances of help from outside are greatly minimized. Against these circumstances however may be set the fact that the Government of the day is more prepared than it was 20 years ago to meet the danger which threatens us. I am not speaking merely of our increased communications and resources, but I have in view the fact of its readiness to take the public into confidence, and stimulate its activity by sympathetic co-operation. Twenty years ago, when we had to face a similar calamity, the inhabitants of this city held a public meeting like the present, but they were not favoured with the open countenance of the Government in the way in which the presence here to-day of his Excellency the Governor assures us of its support. The meeting was presided over by the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, father of the present Baronet. There were, however, giant workers in those days, some of whose names are still honoured in the land. The late Mr. Morarji Gokuldas, among the native leaders, and Mr. Grant, among the officials, worked might and main and ensured the success of the private movement to organize charity for the relief of distress in all its forms. Our neighbours in the Madras Presidency were more fortunate. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham placed himself at the head of the popular movement, and, not content with appealing to the well-to-do classes in India, boldly made the appeal in the name of the people of Madras to the people of England and the Colonies, with the result that, nearly 75 lakhs of rupees were received by the Madras Relief Committee from outside the limits of India. Owing to the backwardness of the local authorities here, no such help was vouchsafed to the people of this Presidency. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham was not thanked at first by the Supreme Government of India, which considered that the appeal to England was a confession and a surrender that India could not meet the danger with its own resources. I am not quite sure if his Excellency will not have to face a similar criticism for his part in the proceedings of this day, but there can be no doubt that the result will vindicate his action as amply as they did in respect of the action taken by the head of the Madras Government in 1877. His Excellency does not preside over us to-day as the head of the Government, but as the leader of both European and Native Society, and even a Governor must be allowed, the freedom of expressing his private feeling of good-will and sympathy with the distressed people under his charge. It may be asked why if the Government levies additional taxation and sets it apart expressly for the relief of famine, we should in our private capacity undertake the burden of organizing private charity and prefer an appeal to England for help. Ladies and gentlemen, Government relief must be administered like every other measure of Government under rules and regulations, which do not permit of that elastic application to local circumstances and wants which private charity alone can adequately foresee and provide in time. The system worked by departmental agency has always a tendency to slide into task work discipline good in its place but not adequate for all purposes. It can provide work for those who can work and give subsistence wages to those who can earn them. It can even spare a portion of its resources for gratuitous relief but over and above and beyond all departmental agencies there must be the sisters of mercy at work to find out distress. The aged and the infirm, the sick and the distressed can never be adequately reached by such official agencies, because it cannot afford to be ubiquitous. There again are the respectable poor who will not go to the work but will choose to suffer and die in the way so graphically described by Mr. Aberie Mackay in his portraiture of Indian famine. Then there are the priestly classes and the Gosha women the weavers and the skilled labourers, who cannot be expected to break stones for metalling the roads. In the last famine the food prepared out of the help afforded by Government to the labourers on relief-works had to be supplemented by private effort to make the food have some relish. Mistress Grant organized with the help of English ladies the day-nursing and the Doodkhana and the supply of clothes to women and attendance on sick persons. Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope I have said enough to show how there is room for both private charity and Government expenditure in the struggle with famine. India in ordinary times dispenses with compulsory relief in the shape of a poor law and work-houses. We support our poor entirely out of private charity. The English people have to support their poor by a compulsory taxation which amounts to nearly 11 million pounds for eleven to twelve lakhs of people. If this private charity proves inadequate to the task of meeting a crisis like the famine, the people of this country have a claim upon the sympathies, support and help of the people of England. Never has such an appeal been made in the name of the peopl of this country to their fellow subjects in Englan which has not received a royal response. We must be prepared ourselves to do all we can, and then and then alone we can successfuly make the appeal for English help. Thanks to the philanthropy and fellow feeling of our merchantile princes, Shet Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Shet Govindji, Shet Narayandas, Veerchand Deepchand and many others, who may be named, were not backward in this work. On the whole, it is for organising and systematically extending the operation of this charity that we are met here. You will all agree with me that we have not commenced the efforts too soon. Bombay will give the impetus to the mofussil, and I feel sure that we shall succeed in the efforts which we are now making under such good auspices. (Loud applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji seconded the resolution.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in supporting the resolution, said :—Your Excellency and Gentleman,—As the object for which we have here assembled calls for more solid work by way of charity than for speeches, I shall, in supporting the resolution, content myself with but a very few remarks. There cannot be much room for doubt that the situation in the districts affected by the famine is grave enough and is likely to become graver still and lead to much loss of life, unless the efforts of the officers coping with it are largely and liberally supplemented by the charitable help of the well-to-do among the non-official classes. We have learnt several lessons from the famine of 1877-78, and one of the most notable of them is this that it will not do for the non-official public to adopt merely an attitude of criticism of Government measures during such crisis, but that it is best faced when both the official and the non-official classes combine and work in a spirit of harmony to save the famine stricken from misery and starvation. (Cheers.) Having recently had opportunities of visiting some of the places where the pinch of the famine is already being felt, I am able to bear testimony to the spirit of sympathy for the people with which district officers have begun what may be called the famine campaign. They have from the beginning tried to take the non official classes into their confidence and sought their co-opperation in dealing with the situation. The public in the Mofussil are generally accustomed to look to the more well-to-do citizens of Bombay for help and guidance in several matters of public concern, and this meeting held under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor ought to go a great way to assure the people of those places in particular where the famine prevails most severely that there is not only full sympathy felt here for the famine-stricken but that the charity of Bombay will flow freely and help Government in relieving misery and distress. (Cheers) If the official and non-official classes co-operate in coping with the present famine, we may fairly entertain the hope that not only will much loss of life and misery he saved but that when the history of the present crisis comes to be written, the verdict of its historian will be one reflecting credit upon the sympathetic policy of Lord Sandhurst's Government on the one hand and the charitable instincts of the well-to-do classes of this Presidency in general and of this city in particular. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai said :—I have great pleasure in supporting this proposition. This meeting has been convened not for the purpose of impressing upon the plutocracy and the middle classes the sacred duty of giving alms to the poor but with a view to accentuate the necessity of making an appeal to the public for charitable contributions, each according to the measure of his means. (Hear, hear and applause.) In the face of such an awful national crisis do we require to be told of the absolute necessity of co-operation and organised agencies to save human life and alleviate human misery? The immobility of eastern civilizations has been a favourite subject of reproach amongst occidental writers. The censure is somewhat indiscriminating. For who would like that the traditional fidelity of the east to the excellent duty of charity should suffer a change? (Hear, hear.) The teachings of the east and of the west as regards works of charity are in perfect harmony, and point to the universality of feeling that prompts us to alleviate distress and suffering. Yea, whence do the western nations derive such noble maxims as that he that hath pity on the poor endeth to the Lord, that charity is the scope of all God's commands and many others of the same import that might be named? (Cheers.) They flow from the east. I feel convinced that the public of this city will respond to the appeal with alacrity. (Renewed cheers). Working side by side with the relief organised by government, and with ample funds in their hands what cannot any committee that you may appoint accomplish in succouring the needy, in aiding honest people when work is not in their power, in mitigating the ravages of disease, and affording to the patient industrious agriculturist the means for tiding over the crisis? The drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore' (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, who was received with cheers, said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen. The gentlemen who form the General Committee are all more or less representative men. They represent not merely the races and creeds which make up Bombay Society, but also the wealth, intelligence, and public spirit of our city. In ordinary times, it will, I think, be admitted that no people in India are more given to practical benevolence than the citizens of Bombay. The fountain of Charity never ceases to flow amongst us. But it is in seasons of distress, such as drought or famine, flood or fire, whether near at hand or afar, that our citizens are most moved to pity for suffering humanity and respond to the call of deity with unstinted liberality. Few aspects of Bombay life have called forth worthier admiration than this earnest care and thought for public good on the part of the well-to-do classes amongst us. It is this feature, I think, more than any other which has placed Bombay in the forefront of Indian cities. I am confident that in the present emergency our wealthier citizens will show their accustomed liberality and large-heartedness by putting their hands deep into their pockets. Your Excellency, I say this because what seems to me to be urgently required in the present condition of affairs in Sholapur and other affected districts of this Presidency is prompt and ready relief. The principle, that he who gives quickly gives twice as much, was never more in need of practical application than at the present moment, and for this reason. It strikes me that the great object of relief, whether public or private, is next to the preservation of life, to prevent the disruption of village organisation in the affected districts. A high authority on Indian famine administration, the late Sir James Caird, attached great importance to this village orgainsation. In his report on the famine of twenty years ago, he called it the sheet anchor of Indian State craft. He thought that the great difficulty hitherto felt in famine administration in India arose from the disorganisation of the village society. To preserve the village society intact in future, he recommended the adoption of two steps. One was that relief to the famine stricken people should be given in good time, that is to say, while the people are in health and working condition. The other was that relief should be given in a form which the people would accept. Now, with regard to the first recommendation, it seems to me that private charity can very well step in to supplement the efforts of Government to prevent the disorganisation of village society. For instance, private charity will find unlimited scope for exercise in the relief of the aged, the blind, the infirm, and the orphan members of the village community, and last, but not least, in the support of those who for very shame would prefer to die rather than openly beg for alms. It can thus keep ,multitudes of people from breaking away from their villages in despair and from wandering in search of food or employment. But when the village is deserted or the family scattered, the result would be mental depression, there would beno longer a desire for life. With regard to the second proposal for preventing the disruption of village society, Sir James Carid's experience was that there had been a mistaken desire for economical return for food given to the people to sustain life, partly in order to re-impurse the State and partly to prevent the demoralisation of the recipients. It is to be hoped, however, that humane considerations will prevail over others to preserve life at any cost and to keep the old institution of the village society intact. He then proposed the following gentlemen be adopted a General Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and taking all requisite means for carrying out the object :—

The Hon Sir Charles Farran, the Hon Mr H M Birdwood, C S I, the Hon Mr J Nugent, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C S I, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, Sir J Cawasjee Jehanjir, the Right Rev Dr L G Myine, Bishop of Bombay, H H Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, the Hon Mr J Jardine, the Hon Mr H J Parsons, the Hon Mr E T Candy, the Hon Mr M G Ranade, the Hon Mr Badrudin Tyabjee, the Hon Mr A Strachy, the Hon Mr Basil Lang, the Hon Mr P M Mehta, CIE, the Hon Rao Bahadoor Ranchodlal Chotalal, CIE, the Hon Mr Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the Hon Mr M C Raghunath, the Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon Mr H Batty, the Hon Mr T B Kirkham, the Hon Mr C H Setalwad, the Hon Mr A F Beaufort, the Hon Mr N N Wadia, CIE, the Hon Mr Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon Mr T D Little, the Hon Mr A M Dharamsi, the Hon Mr R M Sayani, Messrs N M Wadia, CIE, J N Tata, P C H Snow, WR Hamilton, Captain J Hext, CIE, Messrs J H Sleigh, J F N Graham, C G Giro, J Tintner, D H Glade, A Bruel, R H Macaulay, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Messrs John Marshall, C Douglas, John R Greaves, A Murray, J Begbie, H Chalmers, G H Townsend, F D Stranack, W Thacker, R Gilbert, Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy, Goverdhandas Khatau, G S Mankar, L G Robertson, H C Burder, S A Nathan, R D Sethna, Fazulbhoy J Laljee, J A DaGama, Dr Temuljee B Nariman, Mr Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Dr E F Underwood, D A DeMonte, Messrs Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, Shapurjee B Barucha, Premchand Roychand, Dr J C Lisboa, Dr L P DeRozario, Rai Bahadur Luckmonsing, Messrs Ismail Abdoolia Lalji, M B Chaubal, Nagindas Tulsidas Marphetia, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Oochauram Nanabhai, G B Nene, Haji Hasum Haji Abdula, S R Bhandarkar, Vithaldas M Desai, Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoolia, G K Deshmukh, Dinanath V Madgavkar, Dr A G Viegas, Mr Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Dr Sorab Cowasjee Hormasjee, Mrs F Sassoon, Messrs E Moses, C Agnew Turner, C W L Jackson, Dr Sidney Smith. Messrs E Schoen, C Vernon, R G Currie, O Von Hoffer, J. P. Watson, F Asquith, J F Hoar, E Bellam, B Nicholson, T A Bland, E R Smetham, Grattan Geary, T J Bennett, and Dosabhoy Framjee, C S I, Professor P Peterson, Messrs Amirudin Tyabjee, Chaturbhooj Morarjee, H C Kirkpatrick, K R Cama, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, C H B Forbes, and F R Viccajee Rev F Dreckmann, Messrs Cursetjee N Seervai, Louis P Russell, and Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Professor Olwald V Muller, Messrs Tribhovandas M Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, J C Anderson, C W Chitty, M H Hakim, Dharamsey Soonderdas, Dharamsey M Goculdas, Luckmidas Khimjee, Vasudeo J Kirtiker, and Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Dr Atmaram Pandoorang, Mr Hasumbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadoor Mancherjee C Murzban, CIE, Messrs Hormusjee Dadabboy, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, J Spinner, Isaac Alcock, J W Hepworth, F G Dumayne, Allan Turner, L R W Carnuc, Chhabildas Lalubhoy, R Wehrli, and E H Elsworthy, General W F Gatacre, Messrs G C Plinston, George Gahagan, John M Ryrie, S N Wyatt, E M Slater, T Fraser, C Henriot, G Trost, J X Moir, H Bekkey, A F Simpson, J L Symonds, Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy, Ebrahim Noordin, Bhagwan Gangaram, Ruttonshaw Sorabjee Talatee, and Hiralall Ramgopal, Dr J Gerson DaCunha, Messrs Fatehally Sheikh Ahmed, Atmaram J Kirtikar, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusub, and Vussonjee Khimjee, Rao Bahadur V M Bhide, Divan Bahadur Laxmon Jagannath, Divan Bahadur Munibhai Jasbhai, Messrs Jeewandas Mooljee, Kalidas Jootha, Naranjee Parmanand, Jeevram Vussonjee, Luckmidas Bhimjee Rowjee, Khimjee Bodani, S V Sukthankar, Oomer Jamal, and Basil Scott, Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, Messrs Shamrao Vithal, Kursandas Vallubdas, Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Nanu N Kothare, Vinayek Mahadeo Pandit, F Fattehalli Ghellabhai Haridas, D J Tata, W M Macaulay, E Raikes, Veerchand Deepchand, Damodhar Goculdas, Eknath R Khote, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Ardeseer Framjee Vakeel, H I B Hargrave, and G Lund, Vet-Major J Mills, Messrs B Phillips, S Rebsch, G W Roughton, P B Savile, R H Vincent, C I E, and H G Gell, Commander G Wilson, Mr L R Forrest, Surgeon Major W K Hatch and R Manser, Drs J Arnott, G Waters, and J Pollen, Mr W C Hughes, Sir M R De Quadros, Drs R G Bhandarkar and Mrs Edith Pechey-Phipson; Messrs H M Phipson, J Macpherson and J D Inverarity, Rev Dr D Mackichan, Dr Thomas Blaney, Messrs Jacob Sassoon, S E Shellim, and C M Cursetjee, The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Messrs G M Tripati, Kallabhai Lalloobhai, Shivram V Bhandarkar, and V K Bhatawadekar, Dr Rustom R Ranina, Messrs N V Gokhle, S G Ajinkya, B A Bhagwat, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Hormusjee K Kurlavalla, Vajeshanker Gowrishanker, Damoder Ghordhandas, K M Shroff, J B Marzban, Fazulbhai Meherally Chinoy, and Pranjivandas Culliandas, Professor W H Sharp, Rao Saheb Gopal Moreshwar Sathe, Messrs Sarabhai Vajulbhoy Gowrishanker, H S Dikshit, and Jamietram Nanabhoy, Dr T S Weir, Khan Bahadoor P H Dastur, Drs D Macdonald and D N Parakh, Messrs Anandrao Narayenrao Vasudeo, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirval, Rao Saheb Yellapa Balaram, Messrs Vithalrao K Vandekar, Haji Yoosaf Haji Esmail, Jeewanjee Jamsetjee Mody, A Abercrombie, I M Shields, J A Shepherd, Bazonjee N Kapadia, Curramsey Damjee, A F Soundy P Benn, W Carter, John Bristed, I H Symington D Lindsay and W D Graham, Professor J T Hathornthwaite, Messrs Fazulbhoy Visram, C I E, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha, N G Chandavarkar, and G A Barnett, C I E, Major H D Olivier, R E, Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs George Cotton, Ardesir F Unvalla, Dady Nusservanjee Dadi, Damodar Tapidas Varajdas, Dorab Daustur Peshoton Sanjana, Dadabhoy Hormasjee Wadia, James Douglas, Janardhan Gopal, Mirza Hoosain Khan, Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Drs Eduljee Nusserwanjee and Erachsha Framjee Setna, Messrs. Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Gokuldas Naranjee, D Gostling, Dr G B Prabhakar, Messrs Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, Sassoon J David, Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee, Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, Pestonjee A Wadia, Dadabhoy N Wadia, Framjee C Banajee, R D Prior, Framjee Bomonjee Master, Hormasjee Jehangir, Dr Shantaram Vithal, Messrs Darasha R Chichgar, Hormasjee M Chichgar, M F Marzban, Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, Nowrojee P Vakil, Dr K N Bahadoorjee, Messrs G N Nadkerni, J E Mody, O S Pedraza A M D'Souza Messrs Maneckshaw J Taleyarkhan, V G Bhandarkar Goculdas K Parakh, Bhasker H Bhagwat, S T Bhandare, Dr N N Katrak, Messrs Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Mansookram S Tripathe, Dinshaw Jamsetjee Furdoonjee G B Reie, Mansooklal M Munshi, Motilal M Munshi, Carsondas Chubildas, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Badrudin bin A Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinath, Dr Furdoonjee N Bisni, Goolam Hoosain Allana, Sorabjee N Cooper, D C Athaide, Drs Ardesir P Cama and Cawasjee Pestonjee, Messrs Jamsetjee C Jamsetiee, L N Banajee, B M Malbari, Kaikasro N Kabrajee, Maneckjee Barjorjee, Dr Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs Hormusjee Shapurjee, Nansey Khairaj, Dr M G Deshmukh, Messrs J F Fernandez, Babajee Kasinath, Balajee Pandoorang, V N Kirtikar, H W Barrow, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs Bhaskarrao Bhalkrisnajee Pitale, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Jeejeebhoy Franjee Petit, C Hewett, Dr Ismail J Mabomed, Messrs Kalliandas Keshavdas, Khursetjee Nusservanjee Wadia, Nowrosjee Jehangir Gamadia Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Rahimtoolla Khairaj, Sorabjee C Dhondy, Sundernath D Khote, Burjorjee Nowrojee Apyakhtiar, Framjee Cawasjee Metha, Phiroze C Setna, Dr Burjorjee Hormasjee Dantra, Messrs Navrojee Sorabjee Talati and Mir Aun Ali Sardar Mir Abdul Ali. Khan Bahadur Cassam Mitha.

Names of Secretaries—The Hon Mr F Beaufort Messrs G Cotton and G Lund, the Hon Mr. N N Wadia, C.I.E., Mr S M Moses. Dr Cowasjee Hormasjee, Mr Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, the Hon Mr A M Dharamsi, Messrs Suliman A Wahed, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Govindji Thackersey, the Hon Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs Hurkisandas Narotumdas, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, and Dr Bhalchandra K Bhatawadekar.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, in seconding the resolution, said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen—I rise to second the resolution just put before you, and I do so most heartily. The proposition itself being an essential carollary to the main proposition which an appreciative audience I see before me has passed with so much enthusiasm, little need be said in its support. The formation of a Committee is an absolute necessity, and, as well pointed out by the mover—himself an old Bombayite with nearly half-a-century's acquaintance with this city of wonderful mixture of various communities, the composition of the Committee is eminently representative and all that could be desired. In asking you to pass this proposition, I think it a duty to couple it with the expression of my earnest hope that the response to the call on the instinct of charity which will be the first act of the Committee, will be what will redound to our credit as a nation. Gentlemen, I advisedly use the word nation, because the praiseworthy movement which we have met to inaugurate, under the auspices of our popular head of the Administration, may be fitly termed a national one, having for its object the amelioration of the sufferings of the starving poor of our country, irrespective of caste or creed and founded on the broadest and most acceptable basis of Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man. Opinions not unfrequently differ as to certain forms of charity, but the form which the present dire occasion principally suggests has universal recognition. Who on earth, gentlemen, can ever dream of enjoying his repast while a brother is lying at the door dying from the effect of starvation, without sharing it with him? This is what humanity dictates and completely accords with the heavenly injunction "Let even thy necessity yield to thy neighbour's extremity." I know, gentlemen, the hearts of all fully acknowledge this fundamental duty, and am sure when the time comes it will produce its legitimate effect; that the feeling of commiseration will adequately correspond with the extent of the loosening of the purse-strings, so that, in competent circles, the outpourings may be counted by hundreds and thousands. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, who was received most enthusiastically, then said :—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The resolution entrusted to me runs as follows: "That the General Committee be authorised to appoint an Executive Committee for the purpose of carrying out the work entrusted to it." It will be the function of this Executive Committee not only to collect funds, but see to their proper distribution. The necessity of such a Committee for the ready and expeditious despatch of business is so obvious that hardly any remarks are needed to commend it for your acceptance. But if permitted I will take this opportunity of saying a few words. Ever since it became known that we are on the eve of a famine or scarcity, citizens in Bombay have been anxious to know what steps would be necessary to help those in want. It will be in pour recollection that our friends, Messrs. Govindji Thackersay Mulji and Narayandas Rajaram, have been prominent in movements of this character. It was, however, felt that they could not adequately cope with all that was necessary, and that a movement of the present kind would better meet the requirements. Citizens, however, refrained from taking steps, knowing that Government were better informed than themselves, and would, when the proper time came, move in the matter; and that it would be premature to start a fund of this kind until an official declaration was forthcoming. His Excellency's declaration at Surat cleared the ground. He then told the public frankly that the distress already felt was severe, and likely to increase instead of to some extent to decrease in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha country, and that the occasion is no doubt one in which charity can greatly assist the efforts of Government. It was upon this that our friends, Messrs. George Cotton and Ghellbhai Haridas, after consulting Lord Sandhurst, arranged for this meeting. I am sure you will feel that every help that can be afforded is a necessary obligation on such members of the community who have been blessed with means by Providence. Bombay is deservedly noted for its charitable tendencies and proud of its citizens in setting noble examples to the other parts of the Presidency, not only in the establishment, but in the judicious direction of its charities. It is, therefore, not too much to ask that in these trying days every well-to-do citizen will feel it his duty to testify his sympathy in the work inaugurated to-day by contributing to the fund. The scarcity affects parts of the eleven districts of the Southern and Central Divisions with a total population of one crore and seven lakhs residing in 145, towns and 14,933 villages; Sind and Kathiawar being practically free, though the poor in those districts will have to pay enhanced prices for their food-grains; as a rupee, which could purchase 45lbs. of grain, would now buy only about 25lbs. It only requires a computation to guage the very large sum that will be required when we take that about 1lb. to 1lb. 2oz. is the quantity of grain required for sustenance per man per day. We cannot hope to raise anything like the large sum required, but we do hope that we may be able to collect sufficient funds to so supplement the efforts of Government as to alleviate the suffering of such old and inform persons, such women and children as require our aid, being unable to work. One other point I would like to suggest, and that is the manner and channel through which the fund should be distributed and applied. Experience has told us that many worthy citizens of Bombay came to the aid of those in want in 1876, but some of their help did not reach those for whom it was intended, for want of an organised system of distribution, I would suggest that the distribution take place through the channel of the various district officers, who are better able to judge and whose resources for getting information and distributing the funds economically are many. In this we may rest assured we shall have the warm sympathy and help of his Excellency. I need not add more to commend the proposition for your acceptance.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram seconded.

Mr. G. Lund said: I have much pleasure, your Excellency, in supporting this resolution. We cannot all emulate the proverbial munificence of our merchant princes, but we all can, as far as our means will admit, subscribe to the fund, in the fullest assurance that it will be wisely and judiciously expended.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Nourojee Manockjee Wadia, C. I. E. proposed the next resolution which was :—"That all subscriptions collected be deposited in an acount to be opened with the Bank of Bombay, and that reports should be forwarded to the public from time to time informing it of the measures adopted." He said :—I have much pleasure in proposing that the Bank of Bombay should be appointed the bankers of the fund. I avail myself of the occasion to express the sincere hope that our wealthy classes will come forward as they have always hitherto done to subscribe most liberally to such a noble object as the amelioration of the calamity of famine which unfortunately has overtaken this country. It is not only our duty to our suffering fellow creatures but it is our duty to our Creator! And I feel confident that all sections of the community will heartily respond to the present call. I trust that our mill companies which depend so much upon the prosperity of this country, will not fail also to share in giving their support to the fund. I have much pleasure on behalf of my mother Bai Motlibai in subscribing the sum of Rs. 5,000 (Cheers.)

Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridas here announced that Rs. 2,500 in currency notes were received from Bai Hercoovebai, widow of late Sheth Ramji Madhawji, to be utilized in affording relief to infirm and destitute women of the well-to do class or such as from their social position will not go to work or beg in the famine districts.

Mr. S. M. Moses, on rising said :—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—After the eloquent speeches that you have just heard it is unnecessary for me to detain the meeting long, but I will content myself by warmly endorsing the remarks which fell from H. E. the Governor and other speakers that followed him, who so forcibly placed before you the gravity of the situation, the necessity for help, and pointed out the crisis through which we are now passing. Gentlemen, the history of India does not record a time when the help of the rich was so much needed by the poor than as at the present juncture. We are overwhelmed by pestilence and famine. An exodus is going on. Train after train laden with panic-stricken natives leave Bombay, fleeing from the dreadful enemy, the plague. The situation is indeed alarming. If such a state of affairs were to continue, I am afraid in a very shot time every street in Bombay will be denuded of its inhabitants, and Macaulay's New Zealander will come here to depict the ruins of the "Rajabai Tower."!! (Applause and laughter.) But seriously speaking, I can assure you, gentlemen, that the reports regarding the impending famine are not at all exaggerated. I have recently returned from a tour through Northern India. I found everywhere the fields parched and dry and the people in great distress; "seeking for bread they cannot find," and their position is aggravated by the high prices ruling for wheat and seed. I fear, as time passes by they will feel the strain still more. Under the circumstances I feel it our bounden duty to make timely provision before the pangs of hunger are more keenly felt by the suffering millions. I hope the subscriptions raised here will be in accord with the liberality which has hitherto characterized this great city. In conclusion, gentlemen, I will only remind you the words of the great psalmist so impressively expressed which will not fail to appeal to the hearts of our generous citizens, i.e., "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble," and I beg to propose that all subscriptions collected be deposited in an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay, and that reports should be forwarded to the public from time to time informing it of the measures adopted.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F, Beaufort then proposed that the thanks of the meeting are due to the Sheriff for convening the meeting. He said that no words were required to commend the resolution to their approval as the Sheriff's services in the cause were so well known to them.

Mr. Vijbhukandass Atmaram, in seconding the proposal, said that the Sheriff of Bombay had taken a very keen and active interest in the organisation of this meeting from its commencement, and he personally knew that Mr. Ghellabhoy had been a great sympathiser of the first relief company started in Bombay—he meant the Bombay Trading Company. (Applause.) Business men of vast experience and intimade knowledge of import and export trade in Bombay were the directors of the company, and he had every reason to believe that the company would be very happy to do all in its power to assist the committee which had been formed at the meeting for the purpose of relieving the people in distress. Mr. Ghellabhoy deserved their best thanks not only for convening the meeting but also the active part he had taken to assist the people in distress. (Cheers).

Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass, in reply, said he had simply done his duty which was of paramount importance. He felt pleasure in discharging the duty which relieved the poorer classes, (Cheers.) And whenever he was required to do such painful duty he would respond to the call promptly. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, who was loudly cheered on rising to speak, said :—Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have the honor to lay before you is one which I feel sure will meet with your hearty acceptance. It is to accord a cordial vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for his kindness in presiding at this meeting. Gentlemen, it is no doubt usual for every public meeting to pass a vote ot thanks to its chairman, and on some occasions this vote is looked upon as merely conventional. But there are occasions when a vote of thanks is far from being conventional and gives expression to the genuine feelings of appreciation which the meeting entertains towards its chairman for making it a success and for contributing in no small measure towards the attainment of the object in view. Gentlemen, you will agree with me that this is pre-eminently an occasion of that kind. I am not indulging in the language of conventionalism in proposing this vote, but I feel sure I am expressing the unanimous sense of this meeting when I say that his Excellency has really laid us under deep obligation by presiding here to-day and by the interest he has evinced in this movement. We are truly thankful to his Excellency for the very sympathetic and able address we have had the pleasure of listening to from him. Gentlemen, although the people of this country are well known for their charitable feelings and instincts, and although this movement has had its origin in these feelings, there can be no better proof that the action we have taken to-day was really needed and is opportune than the presence in the chair of the head of the Government. By giving us the information in his possession about the state of the several districts where the stress of scarcity is and will as time goes on be felt and the various measures adopted by Government, his Excellency has not only taken the public into his confidence, but has set an example of sympathey and earnestness in the cause of the distressed which will have a wide effect in all departments of Government. Gentlemen, when we remember that the object we have in view is to supplement by public charity the efforts of Government to relieve the distress felt in many parts of the Presidency we can not appreciate too highly the aid and support this movement will receive from the active sympathy, nay the co-operation of Lord Sandhurst. I am not merely referring to the confidence which his presence here will inspire in the public mind that the appeal to public charity was urgently needed, and which appeal will doubtless meet with a cheerful response, but I am referring to the great advantage we shall derive from being able to direct public charity in the best channels calculated to afford suitable relief to the needy. Gentlemen, in utilizing the funds to be raised by public subscription we shall have to rely in many ways on the support and co-operation of the district officers in the different centres. I take that our fund will be spent in helping the poor, the aged, and the infirm who cannot find employment on the relief works or who are unable to work and have no means of sustenance. In several cases relief will have to be carried so to say, to the doors of these unfortunate people. With the information and resources at their command the local officials will be able to render us great assistance. These officials are no doubt working with commendable zeal, but, gentlemen, who can doubt, that knowing the feelings which pervade the heart of his Excellency the Governor and the active sympathy he has shown in the cause of alleviating distress, the same spirit will pervade the whole machinery of Goverment, and they will use their best endeavours not only to help us most cheerfully and cordially in our efforts to give relief, but will put forth their best endeavours to alleviate distress and suffering by all means in their power. The mistake made at the time of the last famine in trying to belittle the scarcity will not be repeated, but an honest effort will be made to grapple with the distress whatever its extent and dimensions may turn out to be to keep the public truly informed and to enlist local sympathy and co-operation. For all this we shall be indebted to his Excellney. Gentlemen, I look upon this as an incalculable advantage. It is extremely satisfactory to notice that the public mind has awakened in this crisis, and that there is a general desire to co-operate with Government in their efforts to relieve misery and hardship. I will only cite the instance of the Bombay Grain Trading Company. Ld. which has been recently started, and with whose objects, you are no doubt familiar. The promoters of the concern deserve great encouragement, and I have no doubt that the public will appreciate their efforts and give them the support they deserve. The operations of this company will be directed towards supplying grain to the poor at cheap rates and this in itself will be no small gain so far as the fund intended to be raised by public subscription is concerned. I think we may rest assured that with the co-operation of his Excellency it willbe utilized to its best purpose and in the end we shall have the satisfaction of feeling thatwe could not have used it better. Gentlemen, this Presidency must deem itself peculiarly fortunate in having at this juncture at the the head of the Government a noble man of the sympathy, feelings, and kindness of heart of Lord Sandhurst, and we may be sure that so far as the resources of Government supplemented by public charity and private benevolence can help starvation will beprevented and no death willbe allowed to take place on that account. Gentlemen I will not take up your time any further, but will move the resolution entrusted to me, which runs as follows, that the best thanks of this public meeting be given to his Excellency the Governor for presiding on the occasion and for his able conduct in the chair," and I feel sure you will carry it with acclamation.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said: Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I rise with great pleasure to do the pleasing duty of seconding the proposition of thanking his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, moved by my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi. This is not a mere canventional vote I am asking you to pass. His Excellency has deserved it by his active work. You may remember, before his Excellency left England he promised that he would walk in the footsteps of Lord Elphinstone. With the experience we have had of Lord Sandhurst's work among us during the last two years, we may well say that his Lordship is fairly endeavouring to fulfil that promise. Immediately after his arrival here, his Excellency utilised the limited time that was at his disposal before leaving for Mahableshwar for making a personal acquaintance with the various institutions of this great city. It is a matter for congratulation that his Excellency's visit to the Joint Schools' Committee's schools was productive of practical results to those schools, and it is hoped that his Excellency's visit to the slums of Bombay will be equally productive of good results. His Excellency's acts and utterances have beenthroughout marked by a conspicuous desire to be impartial and sympathetic to the various communities in this Presidency. The several resolutions on the now prevailing famine in this Presidency issued by his Excellency's Government breath a spirit of sympathy, and indicate that his Excellency's Government has well grapled with the situation. The statesmanlike exposition of his famine policy made by his Lordship in his recent speech at Surat on the occasion of the banquet in honour of the turning of the first sod of the Tapty Valley Railway has assured the public mind that his Excellency has been early and keenly alive to the responsibilities which rest on the Bombay Government. On this occasion I will thank his Excellency in behalf of this meeting for having so frankly taken the public of this Presidedcy into his confidence. His Excellency's forbearance and self-denial in giving up the usual autumn tours in order to be present at the helm of affairs give further testimony to the earnestness and energy with which his Lordship has applied himself to the work of famine relief. It is also a matter for satisfaction that his Excellency contemplates a personal visit to the affected districts at considerable personal inconvenience and trouble. It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst should have occupied the chair at this meeting, and we cannot be too grateful for his Lordship's help in giving the prestige of his name and presence at this call of charity. The enthusiasm which has characterised the proceedings of this meeting shows that, in spite of Bombay's difficulties and distress, she will not be backward in her response to the call. Bombay is ever ready to succour the distressed and the needy. She recognises that Government must be helped by private effort in the work of famine relief. With that view she already put forth her energy and organised measures. To-day's meeting and his Excelleucy's words will stimulate that effort. Let us all hope that with Government and with private effort combined, the distress of our fellowmen in the famine districts will be fully relieved and all lives will be saved. With these observations let me commend this resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, in reply, said :—Citizens of Bombay,—I should like to take you into my confidence as to the beginning we have made in our appeal. I hold in my hand a list of donations already promised to the extent of upwards of Rs. 40,000. (Cheers.) Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, has subscribed Rs. 5,000; the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Jacob Sasson, Rs. 5,000; Bai Dinbai Petit Rs. 4,000; Mr. George Cotton Rs. 2,000, Mrs. Flora Sassoon Rs. 2,000; Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Rs. 2,000; Mr. J. N. Tata, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, C.I.E.; Rs. 5,000; the Hon. Mr. N N. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 1,000; Mr. Currimsee Dhunjee, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Rs. 1,000; The Japanese Steamship Co., Rs. 500. Bai Hercooverbai, widow of the late Mr. Ramjee Madowjee Rs. 2,500 to be given towards the relief of women, now, gentlemen, I have to thank you most sincerely for the vote you have just passed. I cannot truly say it is not a pleasure to take the chair on such an occasion as the present, but still I thought that it was my duty to do so, and I readily accepted the invitation which was given. I recognise that for five years being the Governor of Bombay and for these five years the servant—the chief servant perhaps—of the Presidency—and say that in the directions in which I can properly give my services I think I should give them unstintingly. With regard to the kind expressions of the two speakers and the allusions made by Mr. Chandavarker and one or two other speakers it, gave me great pleasure to hear their testimony of the sympathetic and zealous way with which the district officers are discharging their duties. (Cheers). I was very glad to hear their remarks from them, because in these times of great stress when it is known that the endeavours and zeal of these hard-worked officials are recognised, it will, indeed, encourage them very much in the future, (Cheers). I have to say it is very satisifactory to me to be able to attend and serve the meeting, and I hope the fund will meet with the same success as it has met with just at thepresent time. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Alderson, Mrs
Andrews
Akins
Adams, Vety Lieut Col, A V D
Beresford Sam, Gunner
Burn, Mrs
Blewett, C T, Major, R A
Bart, E J
Bayley, Cyril, Dr
Braddel, Col
Cook, Charles
Cocks, G A
Decroix, Henry
Dunell, C
Duperell, Mark
David, Lieut (Staff Regt)
Danvers, E J
Edulji Jamsetji
Evans, H E
Gopal Baboo
Grosser, Paul, Dr
Gordon, J V
Goodwin, G
Hall, E, Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Joe, Ahmed
Jansen, J
Limjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Lawsen, H
McArthur Donald
Mysterieux, Michel
Mortimer, E, Rev
Mansell, K, Miss
Niven, Sarah, Miss
Nawab Mohsinul Mul Moheinudawla
Narayan Singh Hawaldar
O'Connor, T
Prichard, J M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Rogers, Col, R E
Riquebourg, Rose
Smith, Geo
Trent, J H
Tancock, A K, Capt R A
Virji, Narayenji
Varley, Cecilia, Miss
Walker, Ernest
Walker, G Stanley Mrs

The Calcutta Correspondent of the Pioneep writes :—Methought, I heard a voice cry, "Sleer no more! Macbeth doth murder sleep." The Government of India in pursuit of a one and fourpenny rupee do murder trade; we have a bank rate advanced to 9 per cent. on Tuesday, and daily expected to rise to 10 per cent, while on the best securities money cannot be obtained and the situation is becoming desperate. Banks that bought bills some time ago for delivery this month are at their wit's end to find the money to pay for them no telegraphic transfers can be got, no silver can be coined into rupees. The situation is a most serious one; and meantime the Government of India like the Sphinx in the Desert, squats calm and immovable, smiling on the ruin it is creating. The Government balances are contracting ominously. On the 1st December 1894 the balances held in the Civil Treasuries of the Government and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks as also those in the Reserve Treasuries were roughly 21 crores. On the 1st December 1895 they were 11½ crores and on 1st December this year they had shrunk to 8¼ crores! Now if there should be a run of the Government Savings Banks! How then? A more unlikely thing might happen, because people may be disposed, with the rate of interest so high, to withdraw their money from the Government Savings Banks. I have had some experience lately of the delay in withdrawing money from the Savings Bank. I cannot say whether this is a normal state of things or only a sign of the times.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The following are the returns showing the number of fresh cases and deaths that were reported during the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
A Ward (Fort)	4	2
B Ward (Mandvi)	8	3
C Ward (Bhuleshwar)	16	6
D Ward (Girgaum)	5	4
E Ward (Byculla)	25	15
F Ward (Parel)	1	1
G Ward (Mahim)	0	2
Arthur Road Hospital	0	3
Total	59	36

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I be allowed to suggest for the consideration of the authorities the desirability, if not, in face of the plague which is now raging in our midst, the absolute necessity for extending the ensuing Christmas vacations of the High Court and the Local Court of Small Causes by at least a fortnight, so that suitors, witnesses, counsel, attorneys, pleaders, and their clerks may have an opportunity of leaving the city with their families for some purer atmosphere than is at present obtainable here.—Yours, &c.,

SCARED.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Whereas of late there has been some talk about the town of closing offices on the intervening days between the Christmas and New Year bank holidays, I suggest that there should be no hesitation in duly carrying out the project as it would affect but little, if at all, the present depressed state of the market, especially in a time of plague like this. In support of the above, I would bring to the notice of the general publicthat the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant are bank holidays, and that the following day is a Sunday. It would but need the three next days—Monday and Wednesday, to connect the Christmas and New Year vacations and afford to the brain-sick business-men of our city an extended leave of in all, 11 days together, and enable them to dip their fevered minds in the cool cistern of the season's enjoyments, and awake again refreshed to strive with better luck through the coming New Year. It is only to be hoped that these three days will be granted us, which, together with the Christmas aacations, if added to the New Year Holidays and the two Sundays that occur during that week, will form a handsome period to be "on leave" for many otherwise captive families, and thus be the means of beginning by a *new* week the New Year.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 17. P.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the bubonic plague is carrying away people in large numbers, may I be allowed to suggest precautionary measures being at once taken in respect to this locality? Hitherto no case seems to have occurred in this small place, but the adjacent and surrounding localities have been affected, and there is every likelihood of the plague making its appearance here. I hope, therefore, that best and effective measures will be adopted to improve the sanitation of the locality.—Yours, &c.,

Matharpacady, Dec. 16. A RESIDENT.

A "REMEDY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A very peculiar letter, hinting at some defensive measures necessary to ward off the ravages of the plague, has appeared in one of the Marathi dailies, a genuine translation of which runs as follows :—"To annihilate the growth of the bubonic plague, various drastic remedies have been tried by several persons after their mode; but, it seems, none of them have as yet proved efficacious. Notwithstanding the undersigned bets, that if the inhabitants of this city desire that the disease should be entirely rooted out, they should act according to his instructions and worship the Goddess Durga (Shri Matoshri Mahamari) as also celebrate a festival in honor of the said deity, on an extensive scale; and the epidemic will completely disappear within a week's time. If the fact does not turn out to be so, he will be ready to undergo any punishment the inhabitants of Bombay and our merciful Government may inflict.

At present those who are already under the influence of the malady, should immediately apply to the address given below and a speedy remedy will follow almost free of charge—Gopal Bin Raghooji Kadam, Dunkan Road, close to Bura Imam, Old Floor Mill Chawl."

How far the above statement is authentic, an enquiry into the fact might amply demonstrate.—Yours &c.

Dec. 17. B.

ALL CAUSED BY A CLOUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—I am one of those who have refrained from entering into print on the subject of the bubonic plague, its remedies, causes, &c. But I have been a very patient reader of all that has appeared in your columns from the pens of doctors and laymen. Many suggestions have been made and a great deal of indignation has been strong against the Health Department. The drainage has been condemned and what not. One thing is however patent to my mind, and that is, the so-called plague is due to nothing else but to atmospheric disturbance. Let doctors and others say what they will, but the fact remains that what was once localised to one section of the town has spread into all parts of the city whether drained or not and the disease has passed from the Sporadic into an Epidemic Stage. To my mind however the prospect in front of us is a very hopeful one, and I attribute it to a change in the atmosphere. For the last month I have noticed a very peculiar cloud on the Western horizon. It has a tinge of red abour it. During the last week it developed itself to a greater extent and with it the mortality rate with few exceptious, but during the last two days I have noticed a diminution in the cloud and there an indications of its passing away altogether. I feel certain that as soon as it passes away the health of the city will return to its normal state, and unless I am much mistaken by next weekt here ought to be a perceptible decrease of all diseases. I am no scientist and what I say may perhaps be simply a conjucture, but still I am convinced that the atmospheric disturbance is passing away, the moist wind has changed into a dry wind and everything indicate favourable conclusions which next week or fortnight will testify to, after which I will write further.—Yours, &c.,

DUM SPIRO SPERO.

CONCERNING DISINFECTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the letter about the relative value of disinfectants published in your yesterday's paper, I should like to question whether the author of it has not confounded *Deodorants* with *Disinfectants*. Nitrous acid fames do not disinfect the air, i. e. purify it by killing its floating disease germs and destroying it suspended organic matter. They simply oxidize the oxidisable ingredients of air, whether carbonaceous or introgenous, and thus cause a fallacious sense of security. Mere diminution of free and albuminoid ammonia in air is no proof that it has been disinfected or in other words, that its living pathogenic germs and their bye-products (Ptomaines) have been killed and destroyed. A true and reliable disinfectant should not only cover the smell, but should be able to purify the air of its poisonous but *non-smelling* ingredients, and for such a purpose there is no substance known to be so potent as chlorine far in its nascent state. The efficacy of electrolysed sea water depends mainly upon the chlorine of gas chloride of sodium set free by electricity. Perchloride of mercury is also a tried disinfectant and the only other substances known to surpass it in its antiseptic properties is oil of peppermint. For sanitary purposes it is not enough to use deodorants like the nitrous acid fumes. What is absolutely required is a thorough disinfectant, which shall be at the same time a deodorant. I am afraid Dr. Shamsoodeen's advice cannot be accepted with safety to public health. It is hoped that the Baroda medical authorities will be chary in future how they try to pose as sanitary teachers to our city.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 17. K. R. V.

CROWDING FAST TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's authorities apparently do not care to know the state of the crowd of passengers in the train which leaves Bandora at 9-37 a.m., Bombay time, for Colaba. It is an undisputed fact that formerly this train used to start from Bandora only for a long time, and it carried sufficient passengers,; then the Railway authorities thought of starting from a longer distance, *viz.*, from Andheri, and subsequently the authorities had been pleased to make it start from a still longer distance, *viz.*, Borivli without adding any more carriages and the authorities found that owing to the plague lots of people have gone to live between Bandora and Virar and almost all of them are daily passengers, but the authorities have not increased carriages in proportion to that number of passengers. Owing to the crowds of passengers there is always disturbance taking place in the carriages. Those who come from other stations beyond Bandora are the cause of this. I would suggest that a few carriages should be attached at Bandora, or that they should be kept closed until the train arrives at Bandora. There should be at leat 15 carriages to each train.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 17. A OLD PASSENGER.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Duke of York is rapidly attaining to the position of one of the best shots in the United Kingdom

It is authoritatively stated that the Queen is in better health and spirits just now than she has been for many years.

The Queen will receive a unique present from the English Jews on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. The address which will be presented to Her Majesty will, as a result of a resolution by the Anglo-Jewish authorities, be contained in an album of olive wood made in Jerusalem.

The word "rest" has evidently no place in the vocabulary of Dr. Nansen. He has given orders for the construction of a new 20-ton yacht, which is already on the stocks at Laurvig, in Norway. His object in fitting out this small coasting vessel is to take soundings around the coast-line of Norway and Spitzbergen. *Terra firma* seems to have become distasteful to him, and, furthermore, he wishes to continue the studies he had commenced on board the Fram. The work of constructing the yacht is being carried out under the direction of Mr. Colin Archer, the architect of the Fram.

The public (writes the London correspondent of the "Western Morning News") will shortly be placed in possession of the secret history of the quarrel between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt. The relations of the late leader of the Liberal party and his lieutenant has been the subject of a long correspondence extending over the whole period of Lord Rosebery's leadership. The entire correspondence is to be published, and some starting revelations will be made. It will give the whole details of the quarrel from the beginning, and will contain each of the statesmen's explanations of his own actions.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, M. P., hat interviewed the Sultan, assuring His Majesty that he his a much malignd person, and if Englishmen knew him better, they would love Turkey very much more than they do. The Sultan, knowing he can trust Mr. Gibson Bowles to put this little matter right, has been so reassured that he has ordered his band to play again at Yildiz Kiosk. Yet the Ambassadors of the Powers do not seem eager to face the music; and the Russian Ambassador has postponed his return to Constantinople for a week. Much sometimes happens in a week; so Mr. Gibson Bowles, M.P., must hurry up.

One of the best-known stories in connection with the late Sir Benjamin Richardson's advocacy of temperance is this:—He had been on a visit to one of the three or four small towns in England which have no public houses. Although there were four thousand people there, the doctor was nearly starving. One day a young medical man came to Sir Benjamin for advice as to taking the practice, and Sir Benjamin, placing his hands on the young doctor's shoulders, said—"Take my advice, and do not. Those wretched teetotallers not only shirk accidents, but, when wounded heal so fast that there is neither pleasure nor profit after the first dressing."

As if the Radicals had not on their hands just now sufficient annoyance—what with the temperance troubles of Mr. Johnson-Ferguson and the legal difficuly of Mr. Martin White—they are threatened from among their own ranks (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") with a systematic split upon the women's franchise question A "Union of Practical Suffragists" is being established by certain members of the Women's Liberal Federation who are spoiling for a fight, and who have no objection to have it with their nominal friends, if their political foes will not afford them the chance; and the main object of this body is formally declared to be "to induce women's Liberal association to work for no Liberal candidate who would vote against women's suffrage in the House of Commons.

The ingenuity displayed by the publishers of certain London illustrated society papers in pushing the sole of their periodicals in Scotland is rather amusing, if not altogether dignified. Not a few Fife ladies and gentlemen have been receiving within the last few days mysterious post-cards bearing the simple announcement that their name appears in a particular magazine of a certain date—price 6d. The recipient naturally wonders why his or her name should be appearing in the paper named, and orders the periodical, when it is found that it contains a condensed report of the meet of the Fife Foxhounds at Montrave, taken from one or other of the newspapers represented on the ground, and that the recipient's name occurs in the published lists of those present. This is all the mention the name gets, and the recipient smiles when he perceives the publisher's little game. The artifice, though not without its merit as a skilful piece of play on natral curiosity, has this disadvantage, that, as a general rule, it only succeeds once.

Mr. G. B. Stuart writes to the "Daily News":—"Your sympathetic notice of the death of Mrs. Scott Siddons brought to my mind a curious anecdote which she told me herself. Mary Siddons and her mother, the widow of an Indian officer, were very poor, and it was not so easy as usual in the early sixties for women to work for themselves. While the girl was anxiously debating how she could help towards the support of the family, they moved into seaside lodgings, and her immediate duty was to try and make the shabby rooms look pleasant and homelike. An old chiffonnier in a corner was short of one of its four legs, and the deficiency was supplied by a wad of newspaper which had not, judging from the dust, been disturbed for many years. Mary Siddons pulled it out, and found it to be a very old copy of I believe, the 'Annual Register' retailing the triumph of her great-grandmother at a then recent performance. This decided the girl to seek her fortune on the stage. She regarded the coincidence as a 'leading,' and being an apt and charming young debutante she found no difficulty in making a start. Unfortunately, she had neither the physique nor the mental grip necessary for success in her profession. I wonder what has become of the newspaper which she used to cherish?"

Rabid teectotallers have shown their anger again the Rev. P. Denison (who has opened a workmen's club in Notting Hill, London, with a drinkbarattached) by addressing many offensive letters to him. "I have received letters from lots of people he says—"from one who thinks I should receive the forty stripes, save none, and from another who has conceived the notion that I would best serve the Church if 'I tarried at Jericho until my beard grew.' One letter reached me from 'Mary Ann,' who lives in the south of London. It was marked 'private' (is that why the contents were given such a wide publicity!) I read it as far as where she said something about her son having been dragged into places which led to hell, and then into the fire went 'Mary Ann, and her letter. (This with a snap of his finger.)" This clergy man must be all heart. One gentleman, who wore a coat which, I heard, cost sixty guineas, wanted people not to do this, that, and the other, and, joined the other Sabbatarians who are so angry because we have beer and skittles on a Sunday nigh.' "Now, you know, added the vicar, you cannot answer these people. Some of them are very funny, but perhaps the fnniest are those who do not object to drinking but wish to draw the line at skittles on the Sunday. In answer to the question "Do you so far as the law is concerned, enjoy all the privileges of a West End club?" We do—and more. We play billiards on Sunday, and they don't."

The new Chinese Minister, Lo Fung Lah, created a favourable impression in London by his diplomatic translations of the Great Li's speeches during the latter's visit to London. He will, therefore, be welcome: and all the more because, perhaps, when he knows us and our language better, he may tell us what those excruciatingly funny jokes that Li made really were. For they might just as well have been made in Scotch as in Chinese, so far as our present comprehension of them goes.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
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RESERVE FUND £170,000

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If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

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Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

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☞ Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

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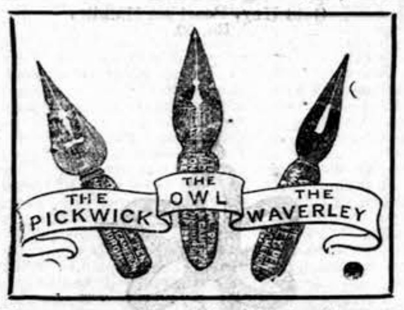

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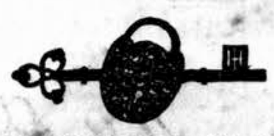

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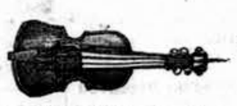

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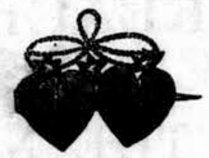

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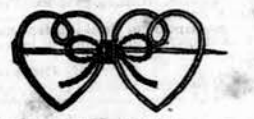

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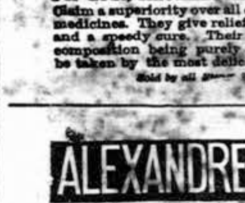

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